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## LEADER DISCLOSES GERMAN-AMERICAN AIMS IN CAMPAIGN

Mr. Viereck Says Senator Harding Will Get German Vote Because of Opposition to League—Attitude to Volstead Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—If there ever was any doubt that the wet German-American vote in the United States was active in the present presidential and congressional campaign that doubt no longer exists. It is now clear beyond dispute that the German-American vote in general not only stands behind the Republican presidential candidate, because of his opposition to the League of Nations, but also is actively at work with those interests which are seeking to elect a wet Congress which will "liberalize" the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act.

For some time the Democratic press has been calling attention to the efforts of George Sylvester Viereck, well known as a German-American leader in this country, to gather the German-American vote in behalf of Senator Warren G. Harding. Now Mr. Viereck himself has wiped out any doubt that may have existed in the matter by wiring to Gov. James M. Cox a reiteration of his statement that 6,000,000 Americans of German descent, and more, will vote for Senator Harding because their love for America and their regard for the Constitution compel them to repudiate any candidate who endorses "him who kept us out of war" and his British-made League of Nations.

Mr. Viereck is secretary of the National German-American Conference. He is also an officer of the Committee of 96, another group of German-Americans. These two organizations are now joining in urging "groups, societies and individuals" to submit certain questions to candidates for Congress, Question No. 14 reads as follows:

"Are you in favor of liberalizing the Volstead Act, so as to legalize the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer?"

The committee on resolutions of the conference, of which Mr. Viereck is secretary and Ferdinand Walther of Chicago chairman, says:

"Those who reply satisfactorily to the majority of the questions may count on our support. Those who fail to reply or who equivocate can expect no consideration from us. Where the candidates of the two major parties are equally unsatisfactory we shall support independents."

The other 17 questions, which show exactly what the German-American vote is working for in this campaign, are:

"Do you favor Wilson's League of Nations?"

"Do you favor Wilson's League of Nations with reservations?"

"Do you favor Anglo-American alliance, with or without France?"

"Do you favor an immediate equitable peace with Germany and the other powers of central Europe?"

"Are you in favor of resuming immediate commercial relations with the Russian Republic?"

Treaty Revision

"Are you in favor of revising the oppressive terms of the Treaty of Versailles in accordance with the 14 pledges solemnly given by the President of the United States in behalf of his own country and his associates in the war to the people of central Europe?"

"Do you favor the immediate recall of our soldiers from Europe?"

"Are you in favor of cutting loose from all European entanglements?"

"Do you favor official recognition of the Irish Republic?"

"If previously a member of Congress, did you vote for the Espionage Act? Would you under similar circumstances, vote for another Espionage Act?"

"Do you favor immediate, unconditional release of all political prisoners?"

"Are you in favor of taking from the Postmaster-General the autocratic power of deciding the malleability of printed matter without recourse to the courts?"

"Are you prejudiced against the use of foreign languages in newspapers, churches and schools?"

"Do you repudiate the action of legislative bodies in unseating representatives lawfully elected?"

"Do you favor a national referendum on all declarations of war, except in case of attack or invasion?"

"Are you in favor of proportional representation, giving to minorities their just share in the government of our country?"

Telegram to Governor Cox

Mr. Viereck throws further light on the German-American attitude in his telegram to Governor Cox:

"You make an unabashed bid for the German-American vote by pointing out that membership in the League of Nations will be beneficial to Germany. Senator Harding's appeal to the foreign-born is based on purely American grounds. Your appeal to Americans of German descent is based on 'Deutschland Ueber Alles.' As an American of German descent I resent, both on behalf of myself and my associates, the insidious insinuation

against our patriotism implied in your argument.

"My message to Senator Harding of September 24 places on record, beyond doubt or cavil, the fact that the German Government favors the League of Nations, and that Americans of German descent oppose this contraption for the insurance of allied imperialism, not because, but in spite of their sympathy with their kinsmen across the seas. They denounce the League of Nations and reject your blandishments because, in accordance with their oath of allegiance, they put America first."

World Court a "Makeshift"

But there is a deal of caution in this support for the Senator. Mr. Viereck sees the possibility that the Senator as President might put through a scheme for a world court, which Mr. Viereck in his American Monthly says is "the makeshift of the subtlest political juggler in America, Elihu Root." Mr. Viereck thinks that the world court might be another name for the League of Nations simplified. Hence he advises vigilance and action:

"If the American people do not want to be again hoodwinked and reduced to mere pawns, they must see to it that the Senate and House of Representatives are made safe. They must elect men who will not weakly subscribe to every Administration project and scheme mere rubber stamps for the President. They must be pledged to protect the sovereignty of the United States, and however the British-controlled press may rave and threaten, this country must not be made a party to any understanding that compromises its independence or makes an American Administration an adjunct to European systems in purely European affairs."

In cases where the Viereck questionnaire is not answered to suit the German-American ends, he urges the disappointed voter to cast his ballot for the Farmer-Labor, Nonpartisan or Socialist candidates.

## RAPID ADVANCE OF POLES CONTINUED

Important Railway Junction of Lida Is Captured, Imperiling Bolshevik Position—Soviet Troops Retreating Rapidly

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday).—The Polish Army has been pursuing consistently a victorious course, hampered, to some slight extent, by the antagonistic attitude of the Lithuanian troops. Negotiations between Poland and Lithuania, however, are about to commence, which, it is hoped, will be brought to a successful issue.

The Poles captured the important railway junction of Lida on Tuesday, when an immense quantity of enemy war matériel fell into their hands. Lida is at the eastern angle of the Grodno, Vilna, Lida triangle, within which large numbers of Bolshevik troops are said to be concentrated. Polish troops have cut the road to the north of the enemy, who is retreating in a southerly direction in a condition of panic.

The Poles occupied Pinsk on the same day, and many prisoners and quantities of matériel were captured. Among the 4000 prisoners are the chief of the divisional staff, and 200 Soviet officials. Five hundred railway wagons, 250 machine guns were taken.

Previously, the action of the Polish Army on the right flank began in the direction of Slavatka. Ten thousand Bolshevik cavalry, with 36 guns and armored cars were holding the Koretz-Zwischel line.

In the direction of Sarny, strong Bolshevik resistance was expected. Volkovitch was retaken by the Poles and the Bolshevik evacuated Slonim; their army retreating along the whole central front to positions further from the Shara River.

The Polish advance north and northeast of Lida paralyzed the Bolsheviks in the direction of the Vilna-Baranovitchi Railway. The Lithuanians have been harassing the Polish troops, thus hindering the struggle with the Bolsheviks. The Polish cavalry, operating northeast of Lida, took the line of the River Zelpka, and approached Drezhyn. Luno was captured south of Grodno along with about 1000 prisoners and a considerable quantity of matériel.

The right wing of the Ukrainian troops, under General Pavlenko, reached Minkowka.

The Polish delegation left on Wednesday for Suwalki in order to continue negotiations with the Lithuanians. It is stated in political circles that an active exchange of views has taken place between the Polish and British and American governments on the Lithuanian question. It is believed that the departure of the Lithuanian Foreign Minister, for Berlin, whence he will go to Paris, has reference to the exchange of views.

A Polish-Tech conference, held at Cracow, has resulted in the conclusion of an agreement for the exchange of Polish oil for Czech coal and coke, to remain valid until questions of detail regarding Teschen have been solved by the allied powers.

## MORE REPRISALS IN IRELAND REPORTED

Soldiers Wreck Buildings in Town Near Cork in Retaliation for Burning of Barracks and Shooting of Sergeant

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

CORK, Ireland (Thursday).—At a time when the Irish executive and the British Cabinet are seriously exercised over the frequency of the reprisals carried out by "uniformed" forces of the Crown in reply to Sinn Fein raids, another incident has been added to the list, upon which already figure the names of Balbriggan, Trim and Tuam. The scene of the latest disturbances is the small town of Malinbeg, 20 miles from Cork, where a detachment of the Seventeenth Lancers is stationed.

On Tuesday the soldiers were out exercising their horses, when a party of raiders swooped down on the barracks, shot Sergeant Gibbs, who resisted them, and carried off Lewis guns, rifles and ammunition. The attempt to burn down the barracks was unsuccessful, but the raiders got clear away in motor-cars. When night fell, the soldiers turned out and proceeded to wreck the town. The town hall was completely destroyed by fire and many of the chief businesses were wrecked, despite the efforts of the police to dissuade the soldiers and to extinguish the flames.

Business was completely suspended yesterday in Malinbeg and many residents are thrown out of employment. According to official reports many local people have called at the barracks, where the "Black and Tans" are lodged, to express their thanks for the assistance given them in saving their homes.

Lord Grey's Scheme

British Statesman's Letter Proposing Solution of Irish Problem

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Viscount Grey, former Ambassador to the United States, in the course of a letter to the Westminster Gazette of London, wrote:

"The government of Ireland has been unable to punish or prevent the constant murder of those who serve it, in parts of Ireland its authority has apparently ceased and been superseded by Sinn Fein courts, from which alone can any redress be obtained for ordinary crime or wrongdoing, and some, if not all, of the once Unionist minority in Nationalist Ireland, hopeless of protection from the British Government, is now advocating a dominion home rule or looking to an agreement with the Sinn Fein."

"The British Administration, in fact, is exhibiting the helplessness of an extremely feeble government, while incurring all the odium of one that rules by force. Ireland is more discontented than ever and there is no prospect of a settlement or improvement."

"This we have come after centuries of British rule, and it would be well for every one, whether he be a Home Ruler or a Unionist, to look for the cause with a frank mind."

Internal Differences

"The permanent underlying cause of a failure so pronounced and persistent as that in Ireland is not to be found in the shortcomings of individual governments, not even in those of the present governments. Faulty as all governments may be and as many British Governments in Ireland certainly have been, the Irish question would have been solved before now but for one thing—the difference between Irishmen themselves, that is, between Ulster or part of Ulster and the rest of Ireland. Now, the lesson of past years is that this difference is inflamed, and not composed, by British proposals for the government of Ireland."

"The present Home Rule bill now before Parliament is no exception. There is much to be said in the abstract for the lines on which it is drawn—they could easily be expanded into dominion home rule for a united Ireland. But apparently no one wants the bill, no one accepts it as a solution, and Irishmen will refuse to put it into operation. We must, therefore, look to some other policy for relief."

Present Bill Useless

"Nothing that is in the nature of a bargain between the British Government and one part of Ireland has any chance of success. If the Sinn Fein accepts it, Ulster will denounce it. If Ulster accepts it, the Sinn Fein will reject it."

"The only prospect for future peace and good government in Ireland is that the Irish should draw up their own scheme. This is a point which Lord Hugh Cecil made very clearly a few weeks ago. But his proposal had, I think, a fatal defect—it stopped short at the one thing essential to make Irishmen agree upon their own problems. They will never do this except under pressure of a real sense of responsibility."

"This is what they have never yet had, for it has always been understood that as long as Irishmen differed, Great Britain would go on governing or proposing plans for the government of Ireland. As long as this is so the Irish Convention or Constituent Assembly will either differ and break up in internal discord or propose some-

thing which they know we cannot agree to. Probably it will do both of these things and the present intolerable state in Ireland will continue indefinitely."

Sinn Feiners Warned

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Notices have been posted in Drogheda bearing the following warning:

"Drogheda beware. If in this vicinity a policeman is shot, five of the leading Sinn Feiners will be shot. It is not coercion. It is an eye for an eye."

"We are not 'drink-maddened savages,' as we have been described in Dublin 'rags.' We are not for loot. We are as human as other Christians but we have restrained ourselves too long. 'Are we to lie down while our comrades are being shot in cold blood by the corner boys and ragamuffins of Ireland?' We say 'never!' and all the inquiries in the world won't halt our desire for revenge. In case of the shooting of police we will lay low every house that smells of the Sinn Fein. And remember Balbriggan."

## HOUSE SHORTAGE IN ITALY CAUSES RIOTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—There has been a lively encounter at the royal farm at Carvittello, near Capua, where, according to the "Tribuna," 2000 peasants, carrying red flags, seized and occupied the farm and offered stubborn resistance to the police. It became necessary to call out troops, and on their appearance, the mob fired several shots from rifles and revolvers. The soldiers thereupon fixed their bayonets and drove out the peasants. The farm is still occupied by the military.

Somewhat similar occurrences have taken place in Rome, where, during Tuesday night, as reported by the "Tempo," families of many workers attempted to invade their homes, but were dispersed by the police. Serious lack of housing in Italy is responsible for these invasions.

"The Epoca" states that a movement has been started among bank clerks in Italy to secure control of the banks.

Italian Seamen Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—A tribunal at Genoa has charged 40 seamen's leaders, including three commandants, with having seized Rodosto on behalf of the Russian Bolsheviks. Deputy Commandant Gilette, the seamen's leader, immediately convened a Labor Council.

## NEW CONVENTION ON BESSARABIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that a new convention regarding Bessarabia is about to be signed. Bessarabia was placed under Rumanian sovereignty in the treaty, but the right of Russia to appeal later to the League of Nations for revision of these clauses was included in the text. Rumanian representations have been made, and it is now agreed that this appeal shall only be referred to matters of detail. The idea of Rumanian sovereignty will not be called in question. This convention is understood to be ready for signature, and as the Saint Germain treaty has already been ratified by Rumania, it will be concluded without delay.

RIOTING IN KOREA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China (Wednesday).—Telegram sent from Seoul, Korea, and other sources indicate that anti-Japanese rioting has taken place there among Presbyterian and Korean students. Five students are stated to have been killed and 20 wounded.

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## BRITAIN HANDLES TRADE PROBLEMS

Special Precautions Being Considered in the Event of Unemployment, Though Serious Situation Is Not Expected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The growing prospect of unemployment in Great Britain during the coming winter, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, is the subject of the government's earnest consideration. A committee of the cabinet has set up a special commission, with power to deal with the exigencies, which may fall outside the range of the new Unemployment Insurance Act, which comes into operation on November 8.

The new act supercedes all other acts and extends the operation of unemployment insurance from 4,000,000 workers, under the old acts, to approximately 12,000,000.

It is stated that, although the government has taken every precaution and acted as though unemployment will assume serious proportions, a generally optimistic view is held by the Board of Trade officials. High officials declare that the present unemployment can be distinctly traced to a few outstanding causes. Amongst these is the present uncertainty regarding the coal strike and the low rate of exchange with America, which reduces purchasing power abroad.

Consumers are undoubtedly withholding purchases in the hopes of a fall in prices, and this, combined with the producers' refusal to reduce prices, is resulting in trade stagnation.

Manufacturers are finding difficulty in securing foreign contracts on account of the uncertainty as to their ability to perform contracts for longer periods than six months, inadequate supplies of raw materials and uncertainty of labor making it difficult to estimate beyond this time. The trades mostly affected in these respects are leather, rubber, wholesale clothing, cable manufacturers, chemical works, along with the boot and shoe trade.

A considerable outlet for unemployed workmen could be found if the building trades unions would allow former service men to be employed on new buildings being erected under the Housing Act. This concession toward a dilution of Labor has been refused by the workmen.

For the week ending September 10, the numbers registered at labor exchanges as seeking employment were: Men, 240,000; women, 57,000; boys, 17,000; girls, 17,000, showing an increase of 10,000 over the previous week. The informant of The Christian Science Monitor said it should be borne in mind that amongst the unemployed former service men there are many who were unemployed before the war but were swept into the ranks of the army and will now remain unemployed as long as they can draw 20s per week subsistence money from the government.

Considerable hopes are entertained in official circles from the fact that the Anglo-Russian trade agreement is expected to be signed shortly. It is also felt that although the miners have not accepted the government's proposals, there is every reason to believe that a settlement will result, despite the present deadlock. With the miners' dispute settled and trade relations resumed with Russia, it is felt that production will receive an impetus on such a scale as to immensely reduce the seriousness of unemployment during the coming winter.

Considerable comment has appeared regarding difficulty in procuring sufficient food for the country's needs during the winter, but on inquiring today at the Ministry of Food, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that, with the exception of butter and

sugar, other supplies are ample, although the position of flour is only considered to be fair. Should the present negotiations with the miners terminate in a coal strike, however, it will be necessary to extend rationing to other foods besides butter and sugar, as necessity demands.

## ACTION IN SMITH PAROLE DEFENDED

Sentence of Officer Convicted in France of Alleged "Brutalities" to Prisoners Shortened Because of Good Behavior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After serving only nine and a half months of the term of 18 months imposed on him by a courtmartial in France, former Lieut. Frank H. Smith was paroled on March 20, 1920, in accordance with War Department regulations governing military prisoners. Lieutenant Smith was condemned to a term of imprisonment for brutal treatment of a prisoner detail under his command in France. The case received a great deal of publicity in the United States, Lieutenant Smith, "Hard-Boiled Smith," as he came to be known, figuring prominently in a congressional investigation of the treatment of soldiers by certain officers of the provost marshal's guard.

There was a great deal of indignation over the revelations made during the inquiry into the brutalities charged to Lieutenant Smith, and his being granted a "home parole" after serving only about one-half of his term caused a bombardment of the War Department. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, declared that there was nothing irregular in the procedure.

Lieutenant Smith began serving his sentence in France on May 29, 1919, and was transferred to Ft. Jay, New York, on July 21, 1919. Because of good behavior, he was given a "home parole" on March 20, but had to make a weekly report to the commandant of the prison until his term expired.

Action Is Explained

The Secretary of War attempted to throw new light on the question of the "brutalities" for which Lieutenant Smith was condemned. He pointed out that the officers under whom he served in France had appealed to the department on his behalf after the findings of the courtmartial, that they bore testimony to his good service as a "soldier and an officer" prior to his being put in charge at Challes, and that it should be remembered that his position was one of great difficulty because of the character of some of those he had to deal with. Lieutenant Smith, himself, the Secretary said, had written a letter requesting that no action be taken on the recommendations of his superior officers, as he had had all the publicity he desired. "I am not condoning the offense of hitting prisoners under any circumstances, but these other facts should be known," said Secretary Baker.

The Official Statement

The War Department statement said in part: "Lieut. Frank H. Smith was tried by general courtmartial in France, and the sentence was published in General Courtmartial Orders No. 324, General Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, dated May 29, 1919. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the army and to be confined in disciplinary barracks for one year and six months. His sentence dates from the date of the order. "Smith was returned to the United States and placed in the Atlantic Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Jay, New York, on July 21, 1919. He continued to serve his sentence to confinement at the Atlantic branch until on March 20, 1920, when he was granted a home parole on account of good conduct while in confinement. He remained on home parole until July 28, 1920, when he was released from his parole obligations by expiration of his original sentence of confinement. There is nothing unusual in the granting of parole in this case. Paroles are recommended after proper investigation by the commandant of the disciplinary barracks, and formal approval of such recommendation is given by the War Department."

## RUSSIAN FLAG HAULED DOWN IN CHINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China (Wednesday).—The Russian flags were hauled down on Monday at the Russian legation and at the concessions of Tientsin, Chinese flags being run up in their place. The inability of the Russian diplomats to perform their functions is the reason ascribed by the government for its action; but it is interesting to note that the step coincides with negotiations with the representatives of the new Siberian Government, which may indicate the first approach to dealings with Moscow.

MISSION TO BRAZIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—Mr. Orlando has left on an official mission to Brazil. The visit is in the nature of a return for the visit of the President of Brazil to Rome.

## AUTHORITY THROWS FURTHER LIGHT ON GERMAN DIPLOMACY

Sir Valentine Chiról Supplements Disclosures Made by Baron Von Eckhardstein in His Recently Published Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—A review in the Literary Supplement of The Times of London of the recently published memoirs of Baron von Eckhardstein, for many years first secretary of the German Embassy in London, has called forth two most interesting and important articles in The Times from Sir Valentine Chiról. Sir Valentine Chiról, who is, of course, a recognized authority on many international questions of first magnitude, was correspondent of The Times in Berlin during part of the period covered by Baron von Eckhardstein in his book, and, owing to the tremendous efforts made by such men as Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and Prince von Billow to "win over" The Times had frequent opportunities of viewing, from the inside, the momentous developments in Anglo-German relations which characterized those years.

It is, of course, a matter of common knowledge that, during the closing years of last century and the early years of the present century, one of the first desires of British statesmen was to reach a basis of co-operation with Germany. Later on, when anything in the nature of co-operation had been rendered impossible, Great Britain still persevered with the attempt to secure and maintain at least some kind of friendly understanding. Baron von Eckhardstein was always an earnest advocate of this policy, and in his book, which was reviewed at length in The Christian Science Monitor, last May, shows how, on at least four separate occasions, an earnest attempt was made by Great Britain to bring such an understanding about. He tells how, as far back as 1895, Lord Salisbury sought a definite understanding with the Kaiser, on board the latter's yacht at Cowes; how, in 1898, Count Hatzfeldt and Joseph Chamberlain were actually negotiating an alliance; how, in the autumn of 1899, shortly after the Samoan affair, Mr. Chamberlain continued the negotiations with Baron von Eckhardstein himself, and how, in 1901, the possibility of an Anglo-German-Japanese understanding were seriously debated.

First Effort at Understanding

It is in regard to the first and last of these attempts that the fresh light thrown on the negotiations by Sir Valentine Chiról is so specially valuable. As regards the first attempt, the German version was that, immediately after Lord Salisbury came into office in the July of 1895, the German Government had appealed to him to give certain facilities and support to Italy in the difficulties she was then experiencing with Abyssinia. Lord Salisbury replied that, owing to the delicate relations obtaining between Great Britain and France, he could not see his way to falling in with such a proposal, but that he was quite willing to give Italy a proof of Great Britain's friendship by recognizing "her revisionary claims to Albania and Tripoli in the event of any break-up in the Ottoman Empire." The German Government at once replied that such a proposal, implying as it did, the partition of Turkey was quite incompatible with German policy. Meanwhile, the Kaiser had left for Cowes, and, on his arrival, was informed as to the turn the negotiations had taken, and, warned, so the German version alleges, that Lord Salisbury would probably raise the question of the advisability of the dismemberment of Turkey. A meeting between the British Prime Minister and the German Emperor actually took place, of course, and several years afterward what purported to be the Kaiser's own version of the interview was shown to Sir Valentine Chiról in Berlin by Prince von Billow, when the Chancellor, as he then was, was trying to persuade The Times to support his efforts to secure an Anglo-German alliance. "He had wished me to see," writes Sir Valentine in The Times, "the Emperor's own record of that conversation in order that I might realize for myself the impression which proposals for the dismemberment of Turkey were calculated to produce on the mind of a Sovereign who, apart from Germany's political interests in the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, considered himself—perhaps too sentimentally—tied by the bonds of personal friendship to the Sultan."

The Coves Interview

In regard to the Kaiser's version of the interview Sir Valentine Chiról says that according to notes which he made immediately afterward, even the Emperor's record of the conversation did not show Lord Salisbury to have sprung upon him ex abrupto any full-blown scheme for the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. "Thus British Prime Minister began," thus Sir Valentine records the Kaiser's account of the interview—"by reverting to his suggestion, already reported by Count Hatzfeldt to Berlin, that, though he could not help Italy in the Red Sea, he was quite willing to give her proof of his good will by supporting her eventual expansion in Albania and Tripoli. The Emperor met this suggestion by pointing out the futility of



encouraging Italian aspirations in either direction, as France would never consent to Italian expansion in North Africa without a war, and if France was beaten Tunis, not Tripoli would fall to Italy, whereas Albania could not be promised to Italy without driving Austria out of the Triple Alliance, and France was never going to take Austria's place in it at that price. Nor was he prepared to discuss questions which were purely speculative unless they were meant as a prelude for the dismemberment of Turkey, to which he was from every point of view fundamentally opposed. A long and sharp controversy thereupon ensued with regard to Sultan Abdul Hamid and existing conditions in Turkey, where, in Lord Salisbury's view, the horrible tale of the Armenian massacres which had just then begun, went to show once more the impossibility of preserving the Ottoman Empire."

**Lord Salisbury's Comment**  
Sir Valentine then goes on to relate how the Kaiser, loath to part from Lord Salisbury in complete disagreement, arranged to resume the conversation the following day, but that the second meeting never took place. "When Baron von Marschall," he adds, "gave me, in 1896, his account of the Coves interview, I brought it to Lord Salisbury's notice, and it elicited from him, as Sir Ian Malcolm, then his assistant private secretary, told me, the characteristic remark that it showed the expediency of having a third person present when talking to the Emperor, if he made it a practice to put into his interlocutor's mouth proposals which emanated from himself."

The occasion when Prince von Bülow thus professed to take Sir Valentine Chirio into his confidence was, as has been said in the course of a conversation in Berlin, in 1901, when the Chancellor was seeking to achieve an Anglo-German alliance and to enlist The Times in his favor. Prince von Bülow, Sir Valentine declares, insisted that neither in Europe, nor in Africa, nor in America, nor in the Pacific was there "any need to discriminate between the several interests of the two powers." The situation in Asia was somewhat different. There Germany had scarcely even a foothold. Asia, therefore, might well be excluded from the purview of any understanding come to between Great Britain and Germany. But then, fortunately enough, there was Japan. "And an alliance between Great Britain and Japan which Germany would view with the utmost favor as a complement to the Anglo-German Alliance, would round off the world-wide circle of peace insurance which he contemplated."

**Prince von Bülow's Plea**  
In reply to Sir Valentine Chirio's remarks to the effect that the Chancellor's apparent aims and assurances were in marked contrast with the bitter attacks which were being made on Great Britain about the time in the German press to say nothing of Germany's own naval policy Prince von Bülow dismissed the points lightly. Great Britain was surely too powerful on the sea to object to Germany, on so small a scale, following her example; while, as to the attacks in the press, more, he admitted, might assuredly have been done to stop these irresponsible scribbles. But why should they waste time over side issues? The time alone mattered. And then Sir Valentine relates how the Chancellor gave him the most earnest and solemn assurance of his friendliness toward Great Britain and of his determination to fashion the policy of Germany, as far as possible, in accordance with these views.

This was quite evidently the desire and intention of the German Government when Sir Valentine Chirio left Berlin on his return to England. Within a day or two, however, the whole face of things was changed. Not only did the press, which had been more or less quiescent for some little time, break out into one of its most violent attacks on Great Britain, but the Chancellor himself "got up in his place in the Reichstag and delivered himself of an impassioned oration only too well calculated to raise to white heat those 'anti-British' sentiments of an ignorant public' which he had in private derided."

**The Volte-face Explained**  
"The explanation," Sir Valentine continues, "was not far to seek. I received it from Baron Holstein himself, in reply to a letter, in which I expressed to him my amazement at this sudden volte-face, in flagrant conflict with assurances I had received from the Imperial Chancellor's own lips. He did his best to minimize in long telegrams, which he addressed to me at The Times, the significance of Prince von Bülow's language in the Reichstag; but he admitted quite frankly that it was Germany's reply to the rejection from Downing Street, on the very day I left Berlin, of the proposed basis for an Anglo-German alliance. Never again, I believe," Sir Valentine Chirio adds, "was the possibility of an alliance broached between the British and the German governments. Germany trod, more and more recklessly, the path which led to 1914 and to the Treaty of Versailles."

**RENE VIVIANI RETURNS**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—René Viviani, on his return from South America, where he delivered many speeches, declared himself highly pleased with the welcome which he had encountered. But he added that he had observed that the Germans in South America were powerfully supported by their government, while the French were little encouraged in their efforts to develop French commerce. He intends to use his influence toward the intensive development of French propaganda and trade in the countries of South America.

## TENANTS ADVISED TO HOLD HOMES

District of Columbia Rent Commission Tries to Aid Them Pending Determination of Their Rights in Eviction Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several nice, legal distinctions will enter into the decision of whether persons who have received eviction notices for October 1 will have to leave the apartments in which they have been living.

The rent commission is operating under the Ball Rent Act, which was designed to protect tenants against extortionate rentals and also against being forced to leave their homes as long as they were paying rent and conducting themselves in a seemly manner. The commission is endeavoring to render the services for which it was created and has dealt with hundreds of rental cases. Its legal standing has been attacked and it lacks power to enforce its decisions. However, its moral effect is considerable and there is a lurking apprehension on the part of landlords that its constitutionality may be upheld and that it may be more advantageous in the long run to play safe by meeting its requirements.

October 1 is leasing time in Washington and this brings with it new conditions which the commission has not had to meet before. At least 1000 eviction cases have been appealed to the commission. The persons concerned have been informally advised to remain where they are until their rights are established. In some cases the eviction notices have been served on tenants who have made themselves undesirable by protesting against previous increases of rent—and have won—and in others they have been notified that they must purchase their apartments under the so-called cooperative plan or vacate.

It is believed that when the test comes, as it is expected it will within a few days, eviction of tenants on these grounds will not be regarded as legal by the commission. Under the Ball Rent Act possession of an apartment or house in which there is a tenant can be obtained only on one of two grounds, that the owner himself desires to occupy it or that the building is to be razed for the purpose of rebuilding on its site.

Many apartment houses have been put on the cooperative basis within the last few months. Persons occupying them have had no opportunity to find places to which they could move. They find it especially hard to meet the exigencies of sudden uprooting and an added financial burden. They have little time for house hunting and they are in no position to take on new responsibilities.

Whether the Supreme Court will decide this month that the rent commission is empowered to act or not, it is for the moment serving as an anchor of comfort to those being tossed about on a chartless and homeless sea. While they seek a permanent haven, the commission gives them temporary support.

## Moving Day in New York

Many Tenants Expected to Try to Hold Apartments

NEW YORK, New York—New York's annual fall moving day may be marked by unprecedented confusion today, when 75,000 families set out to move their household effects on 2000 vans into new quarters, many of which already are occupied by determined tenants. (This is the prospect forecast by van-owners and real estate firms. The Van Owners Association, thrown behind schedule by the recent strike of movers, says it is overwhelmed with orders, and the outlook for a golden harvest for independent truckers seems excellent.)

Arthur J. W. Hilly, chairman of Mayor Hylan's committee on rent profiteering, has advised "squatter sovereignty," under the terms of the new rent laws, for those who have been unable to find new quarters. Eviction, under the laws passed last week by the Legislature, is possible only upon presentation of proof by the landlord that the tenant is of undesirable character, that the landlord intends to occupy the apartment himself or that the building is to be torn down. And even then, the tenant cannot be summarily evicted, because the landlord must prove to the court his grounds for eviction before the tenant is forced to vacate.

Operation of this law, while it will bring relief to thousands of tenants, will work a corresponding hardship on other thousands, who signed leases for apartments now occupied upon the owners' statement that they would be vacated on October 1.

**PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOYS**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—President Millerand, installed at the Elysée, received today Dr. Mayer von Kaufbeuren, Ambassador of Germany, who presented his letters of credit.

He was followed by the whole diplomatic corps, at the head of which was Count Bonin-Langere, the Italian Ambassador, who is doted by the diplomatists at Paris. The day was declared a holiday in honor of Mr. Millerand's election.

## RAILWAY CASE IN CANADA IS ENDED

Government Reserves Judgment in Appeal Against Decision Ordering Raise of Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.  
OTTAWA, Ontario—The hearing of the appeal to the Privy Council against the recent railway rate increase judgment of the Railway Commission, was completed last night. At the conclusion of railway counsel's reply and rebuttal by counsel for the appellant, the Premier, the Hon. Arthur Meighen, declared that the Cabinet would reserve judgment for some days. The arguments, he declared, had brought forth many subjects which were proper to be considered by the commission and not by the government.

"Unless," he said, "we are going to reverse the whole trend of policy, the province of the government must be confined to deciding if in any decision a policy was followed repugnant to the public policy. Of course, if it appears that an error of judgment has been made, a reference back to the commission would be proper. Much of the argument has centered round whether any principle that we felt was inconsistent with public policy had been acted upon. This portion of the arguments we must give serious attention to."

Generally speaking, counsel for the railways repeated their arguments made before the board, contending that, with the heavy increase in wages and materials, operating ratios had shot up and that heavy deficits would result.

The question of discrimination, as between east and west, which was introduced by western counsel yesterday, formed an important feature of the arguments. It was contended that the western rates were from 15 to 18 per cent higher in the east prior to the order for the recent increase. The existence of such disparity had been recognized by the chairman of the commission, inasmuch as he had ordered a 40 per cent increase in the east and a 35 per cent increase in the west. This, however, obviously did not remove the existing discrimination.

Eastern counsel objected strenuously to any distinction being made between east and west. The order should be disallowed, that was enough. Nevertheless, the western arguments made an obvious impression upon the western members of the Cabinet, including the Premier and the Hon. J. A. Calder. If it is found that an "error of judgment" has been made and the case is referred back, it is expected that it will be upon this very question.

## MODERATES GAIN IN LABOR CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Stormy scenes are taking place at the congress of the Confédération Générale du Travail at Orleans, where the extremists and moderates are at grips. The moderates form the majority, but the Center Party is developing. The "Centers" are equally opposed to a violent policy, and would separate from all political organizations.

Both past and future policy is being discussed. Each section blames the other for the failure of many strikes. The moderates are totally opposed to any affiliation with the International of Moscow, and in spite of the strenuous endeavors of the extremists, this opinion should prevail. Indeed there is manifesting itself a great reaction against the wild revolutionary policy into which this federation had been led. The executive, of which Leon Jouhaux is the chief, ranges itself with the more rational section. Mr. Bidegaray, who was dismissed from the railway men's union just before the strike, but has since been re-elected, spoke this morning, bitterly blaming the extremists for having pushed the workers to defeat. He condemned the revolutionary methods, and asked the congress to cover with general reprobation the extremists.

## DISPUTE AMONG GERMAN SOCIETIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The letter from Nicholas Lenine to the German Independent Socialists, in which he summons them to disown their ranks all moderate leaders and accept the conditions, which he recently outlined, for membership of the Communist International, has provoked violent controversy here. A decision on the subject of affiliation will be reached at the forthcoming party congress.

The moderate Independent Socialist newspaper, "Freiheit," denounces Mr. Lenine's "impertinent intervention" as an attempt to mislead German workers, and again directs the government's attention to the activities in Germany of well-paid Bolshevik agitators.

On the other hand, the Communist organ, the Red Flag, supports Mr. Lenine and calls on the German workers to dismiss their old-fashioned leaders and rally to his side. The violence and bitterness of this family quarrel surprises non-Socialists here.

## NO AGREEMENT IN THE COAL DISPUTE

Miners and Mine Owners Announce to British Premier That No Agreement Has Been Arrived at in Recent Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The mine owners' and miners' representatives announced to the Premier yesterday that they had been unable to reach an agreement. The breakdown of negotiations between them on the output question has again brought the country suddenly to the verge of a strike. Most people had jumped to the conclusion that all danger of stoppage had passed, and the shock of today's news to the public was reflected in the abnormal demand for newspapers and in the succession of eager inquiries outside Memorial Hall, near Flint Street, where the miners' delegate conference resembled this morning.

There was much discussion between coal owners and miners on the question of fixing the datum line of tonnage on which to calculate the advances of wages, but the real obstacle to agreement was the refusal of the owners to recommend an immediate advance in wages.

The owners also tried in vain to persuade the miners to agree to a de-control policy. Some of the miners' leaders, with whom the Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor discussed the matter, expressed the opinion that if the wages claim could be disposed of first, there would be little difficulty in arranging for a temporary output scheme on a sort of premium bonus basis; but they declared that the miners will not consent to permanent regulations of wages according to output after the present shortage of coal is no longer an obstacle to European reconstruction.

The Prime Minister, in his interview with the miners last night, gave no sign of willingness to depart from the position taken up by the government, even to the extent of conceding an increase in return for joint assurances of owners and men that an effort would be made to improve the output. The majority of the delegates at the miners' conference were instructed to hold out for 2s. increase.

The conference adjourned for lunch and a long discussion was expected. The renewal of negotiations at Downing Street, either by the miners or by the other sections of the triple alliance, acting independently, is considered probable.

## STEADY IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN MESOPOTAMIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Mesopotamian situation is gradually improving, and, by the time Sir Percy Cox gets to work on the new Arab government, it is hoped that the rebellion will be practically overcome. Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside is going to Mesopotamia with a junior command under General Sir Aylmer Haldane, commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

General Ironside was in command on the Archangel front last year, and has lately been in charge of British troops at Ismid, fighting against Mustapha Kemal's rebels.

The latest Mesopotamia military communiqué states that Samawa, on the Lower Euphrates, is reported to be under the reconstruction of a railway west of Ur is making good progress. The blockhouse system on the Baghdad to Fallujah railway was completed on September 26. British artillery bombarded an Arab encampment near Musayib on the Middle Euphrates. Heavy rains hindered further operations around Doltawa, which is northeast of Baghdad, as the roads were impassable to the British troops.

Prior to the British occupation of the town, the insurgents flooded the low country by breaking the Tawhila Canal. The accurate fire of the British guns drove the rebels from their positions on this canal, but, owing to the inundations, the movement of the British troops is now confined to the causeway. A convoy from Bakuba reached Doltawa and returned unopposed on September 27, but the telegraph line between these places, which had been repaired that day, was cut again during the night.

A number of sheiks made formal submission to the government at a conference on September 27. The day before Kizil Robat was surrounded and searched and a large quantity of government arms and stores was recovered.

## AMERICAN SPEECH ON FINANCE DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Roland W. Boyden, the United States delegate at the Brussels financial conference, is generally stated to have rendered a service to France in expressing frankly the American viewpoint. There is no criticism of his candor. It is accepted that America cannot now be hoped for, except as a purely business transaction, and the point that receives most attention is that America notices the profound divisions of Europe.

He is taken to mean that America will not adopt a different attitude towards Europe until all quarrels between the various nations are settled and there is constituted a sort of United States of Europe, as there is a United States of America.

Unhappily the national spirit exists in a more intense form than ever. French comment is that "we now know the reason of the American attitude. A misunderstanding had arisen because, for America, war is finished, whereas, for us, it will last until Germany has fulfilled all the engagements to which she has set her signature."

The idea of an international financial plan is, after the American declaration and the statements of neutral countries, considerably modified.

## CHANGES MADE IN FOREIGN OFFICE

Election of Mr. Millerand to Presidency Involves Further Changes—Envoys Received

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The changes in personnel at the French Foreign Office are calculated to have an important bearing on French policy. Maurice Paleologue, who was appointed secretary when Alexander Millerand became Premier, has in reality personally conducted the foreign affairs in a sense not always appreciated by the permanent officials. He was in authority over Philip Berthelot, whose title was Director of Political Affairs. With the elevation of Mr. Millerand, Mr. Paleologue resigns and Mr. Berthelot assumes his functions.

This morning, a long council was held at the Elysée between Mr. Millerand, Mr. Leygues, Mr. Paleologue and Mr. Berthelot. All the principal affairs were reviewed. Mr. Millerand, indicating to Mr. Leygues, the new Premier, his "personal views and guiding principles," Mr. Paleologue is mentioned as the likely successor, at an early date, to Paul Cambon, Ambassador in London, but this is a premature speculation.

Mr. Leygues intimated that he had chosen as collaborators at the Foreign Office, Mr. Hermite, Minister Plenipotentiary, who becomes his "chef de cabinet," while Edward Carteron will be an associate with him.

Mr. Berthelot, who takes up such important duties, is a diplomatist of great ability, though his manner will not be so forceful as that of Mr. Paleologue. He may be trusted to preserve the continuity of French policy, although he has personally somewhat different ideas from those of his predecessor. Continuity is a keyword, which was insisted upon at today's council, and which President Millerand emphasized yesterday when he received the ambassadors.

Loyal execution of the solemn pact signed by France and Germany, he told Dr. Mayer von Kaufbeuren, the German Ambassador, is the only method of removing the grave difficulties which subsist between the two nations and which prevent full cooperation. And in thanking Count Bonin-Langere, the Italian Ambassador, for his felicitations, he recalled that universal peace must be based upon the respect of signed treaties. Scrupulous observation of the charter of the new Europe was the first essential. He has expressed himself in similar terms very often during the past fortnight, and there is a distinct enforcement of the determination not to permit a revision of the treaty, of which there has so long been question.

Today the President returned the visits paid him by the Ambassadors of the United States, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Germany. He has received a message of congratulation from General Wrangel, who says that the Nationalists of Russia will never forget the precious support given them by the government, which affirms its solidarity with the cause of regeneration of Russia.

## STOCKHOLM ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—The result of the elections to the Lower House is as follows:  
Conservatives, 72.  
Peasant Party, 28.  
Liberals, 47.  
Socialists, 76.  
Extreme Socialists, 7.  
The state of parties in the old Lower House were:  
Conservatives, 57.  
Peasant Party, 14.  
Liberals, 62.  
Socialists, 86.  
Extreme Socialists, 11.

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## WILSON VIEW ON TREATY OPPOSED

Charles E. Hughes Contends That the Irish Question Could Not Be Adjusted Under the Provisions of League Article XI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson's contention that the Irish question may be referred to the League of Nations under Article XI, is disputed by Charles E. Hughes, former justice of the United States Supreme Court. He quotes former President William Howard Taft to the effect that such is not the case; that the League has no jurisdiction in any such matter, and that Great Britain would never consent to that interpretation of the article. Disputes referable to the League, according to Mr. Hughes, and with which the League may deal, are those between members of the League or between a League member and a state as defined by international law, in neither of which class is Ireland to be found.

After accusing the Democrats of attempting to evade the issue in regard to the Treaty and the Covenant and declaring that Elihu Root was responsible for "whatever gain there has been in the recent endeavor to establish institutions looking to international law," Mr. Hughes said:

"There are signs of distress in the ranks of our opponents and particularly in the high command. Interpretations are coming from the White House. The one we are just reading apparently is directed to the Irish vote. While explaining that Article X, relating to external aggression, wouldn't cover the case of Ireland, attention is then swiftly directed to Article XI, as apparently the hope of the Irish people."

## Provisions of Article XI

"Article XI provides in substance that the League may concern itself with matters which may affect the peace of the world. I should like our friends in the other party, who are so intent upon a statement of all that the Covenant contains, to address some of their reproaches to their most distinguished leader. When the President says in substance that the matter of self-determination of Ireland may be brought up before the League under Article XI of the Covenant, I commend his attention to a recent statement by Mr. Taft, as follows:

"Mr. Cox says when he is elected, and we enter the League, he will press a resolution in the League that Great Britain be compelled to grant Ireland independence, on the principle of self-determination. Of course, he will do nothing of the sort. He will find that no other member of the League will for a moment countenance the idea that the League has any jurisdiction of such a matter."

"But, apart from this, it must be pointed out, that if the matter does come before the League, then by the terms of the Covenant unanimous action would be required. And we cannot understand how even the prophetic vision of the White House can embrace a conception of Great Britain consenting to such action by the League."

## Disputes Referable to League

"It will be noted that the disputes which are referable to the League, and with which the League may deal under other articles and upon which the parties to the dispute may not vote, are disputes between members of the League or between a member of the League and a state, of course meaning a state in international law. As Ireland does not come within this description, of course the matter would not fall within the disputes referable to the League and upon which action could be taken without the vote of the interested party. If the League can be imagined as taking up the matter under Article XI, the principle of unanimity would control.

"What, then, could be the object of attempting to bring the cause of Ireland before the League when such an eminent friend of the League as Mr. Taft says it would be an attempt which no member of the League would countenance for a moment, and when it is apparent that the attempt would be abortive? The statement from the White House does not refer to these pertinent considerations based upon other articles of the Covenant and as an appeal for votes it can hardly outlast in effect the moment of its utterance."

## Automatic Spirit

Mr. Hughes said there was extreme dissatisfaction on the part of the people with the conduct of the National Administration, and that the dissatisfaction existed both as regards domestic and foreign affairs. He said the people objected to the autocratic spirit which has permeated the various departments of the government and to the retention of war powers after the war had ended, as well as to extravagance in expenditures.

"So far as the Democratic candidacy suggests any new leadership," said Mr. Hughes, "the manifestation of its quality has not won the confidence of the people. The American people want steadiness, a deep sense of responsibility, absolute sincerity of purpose, and they know too well the essential requirements of these times to sanction unbridled and demagogical utterances which can have no effect but to inflame passion, confuse understanding, and make difficult, if not impossible, a sober consideration of grievance and a rational progress."

Taking up the matter of foreign relations, Mr. Hughes said the President could have had an international association or league, but he was not content with this. The Republicans, he said, did not make the League the issue, but the Administration made it.

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## NO SIGN OF COUP BY MONARCHISTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin.  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Relief is expressed here that the great shooting festival of Bavaria, on the occasion of which, the Socialist press declared it likely that an attempt would be made to proclaim the monarchy, passed off without incident yesterday at Munich. Thirty thousand guards from all parts of Bavaria took part in the festival, in which a speech was delivered by the Prime Minister, Mr. Kahr.

Even the Socialist organ, "Vorwärts" tonight admits that now there seems no immediate likelihood of a monarchist coup in Bavaria, although it says that the enemies of the republic are still active, and only the premature discovery of the proposed coup led to its temporary abandonment. Moderate newspapers report the existence of a monarchist movement and declare there is no likelihood of Bavarian separation from the rest of Germany.

## EMPLOYERS PRESENT DEMANDS TO UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
NEW YORK, New York—The unusual spectacle of an employers' association presenting demands to a union of its employees is presented here. The Clothing Manufacturers Association will present to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers proposals for certain changes in the relations between employers and employees. The manufacturers wish to return to the piece-work system, to base rates on scales prevailing in other clothing markets, to obtain cooperation of workers in maintaining individual records of production in shops and cutting rooms, to establishing individual standards of production for work in shops and cutting rooms, to have the right to change contractors, to insure adequate freedom to discipline, to hire workers and to introduce improved machinery. The Amalgamated up to last night had not been officially informed of these demands, but it is said to be ready to receive them and to join in submitting them to proper arbitration.



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### Tony, the Junk Man

Tony's horse crawled over the rough pavings, the iron tires of the wagon grated and bumped from stone to stone and Tony's monotonous voice was no more musical than the clump of his horse's hoofs or the grating of his wagon wheels. From the beginning of one block to the next cross street, Tony droned forth his muddled call. It was a mixture of Italian and English, understandable to neither race and conveying nothing in itself. One had to see the wagon and Tony before the call could be translated—then one was not sure whether the man was peddling vegetables or buying junk.

But Tony evidently made a living, for he had urged his horse over the streets edging the Italian quarter of San Francisco for years, and in all that time his monotonous appeal had not varied, the snail's pace of his horse had never quickened and Tony's wagon creaked back to the little dilapidated shack at night with a meager collection of junk.

Tony gave out nothing—no cheer, no brightness, not a vestige of business-like methods, and he repeated that which he sowed. It was due to his persistence, or rather habit, of going over and over the same territory and sort of impressing the residents in a dull fashion that he had become an institution and that they should patronize him. At any rate, Tony, the tiresome and dogged junk man eked out a pittance for himself and his horse and lived a life which was devoid of color and ambition—that is, he did this until the day he picked up a battered, unvarnished phonograph and a few scattered records.

That night he carried the phonograph to his shack, thinking that he could repair it sufficiently to sell for a few more cents than it had cost him. After tinkering with it for an hour or more, Tony examined the records—there was only one which was in condition to be used. He slipped this record on the machine and tested the workings of the phonograph. The horn was twisted, the sounding box warped, the needle scratched, but somehow, when the first bars of the accompaniment filled the small room, Tony suddenly grew tense with interest. It seemed that he had a visitor, that companionship was his, and oh, how lonely his evenings had been! When the voice took up the song, Tony sank back in his uncomfortable chair and drank in every note of the singer's voice. There was a lilt and swing to the piece, far from classical, but the refrain appealed to Tony. Over and over again he played that poor, battered record on the squeaky phonograph, bending forward and tapping his foot in time to the repeated chorus.

Tony did not understand the words, but in a mechanical fashion he caught the tune. Although of Latin blood, Tony was not musically inclined, but that gay little air appealed to him. He hummed it at first, then he attempted to repeat the words of the singer, but in this he was not successful. Almost unconsciously Tony began to fit in with the tune the words with which he was most familiar—his call for junk. By degrees, with much patient practice, Tony cleared up his heretofore muddled cry. That night he went to bed in a much more contented frame of mind than in months.

In the morning, while he was preparing his breakfast, he set the phonograph going and again he chanted his call to the lilt of the music of the chorus. It had an inspiring effect upon Tony. Something awakened in his breast—he spoke affectionately to his horse—gave him an extra wisp of hay and the day's work did not loom up so monotonously as in the past.

But once in the neighborhood where he had plodded to and fro for many years, Tony did not have the courage to try his old call with its new musical arrangement. Yet he was eager to do so—there was an impelling force which prompted him to give it a trial. His first attempt was scarcely audible, yet it caused Tony to look hastily about to see if anyone had heard him. He thought he would venture to another part of the city where no one knew him, then perhaps he could muster up courage to break into song, but his horse plodded along over the same old route, and Tony could not make up his mind to seek other fields, these were his rightful stamping grounds, and here he would stick.

Again he chanted his call, this time with better success. A window was thrown up and a woman beckoned.

"Ah, dat de fine song you got, Tony. You gotta a good business today, what?" exclaimed the woman, smilingly bringing forth a goodly armful of discarded objects.

The deal was made and both parties were satisfied, so Tony clambered to his wagon seat thrilled with this first result of his original experiment. He grinned happily as he shook the reins over his horse's back and chanted the lilt of words with dash and vigor:

Have you gotta any bottle, any boots today?  
Any hot-hot-bottles, any boots—I'll pay!

Along Tony's accustomed route he was greeted with amused shouts and surprised questions. His regular customers were amazed at this sudden awakening of the hitherto uninteresting junk man and he gained many new customers who were attracted by his unusual and musical slogan:

Got a sack, got a dress, got a iron for me?  
Got a hot-hot-bottle for old Tony-ee?

Tony was compelled to make two

extra trips with his day's gleanings and at each trip he ran into his shack and played the cracked record on the battered phonograph that he might not forget the lilt of the tune.

And now Tony has an extra man working for him; he has enlarged his place of business and has leased a better cottage. He wears a smile that has become a habit since he broke into song. He keeps the little old phonograph and the cracked record and rehearses his musical chant to the tune which has brought about such a wonderful change in his life.

He goes over the same old streets edging the Latin Quarter of San Francisco and no one who hears him, for the first or the hundredth time, would ever think that Tony was once a glum and cheerless individual.

### ALGONQUIN PARK THREATENED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
To anyone who doesn't know the Algonquin Park let it be said that it is a Canadian Government preserve situated in Ontario, a glorious wilderness of lakes, rivers and no roads, where the flora and fauna of the country are supposed to be preserved in all their pristine abundance, where the car of yet another good thing gone politically wrong through want of a little homely imagination.

Take the gun first; it is impossible to do the situation justice without plain speaking. The camper is rightly forbidden to carry firearms of any description—there are no dangers and he doesn't need them—and yet such is the dimunition of the fur-bearing animals that a recent three weeks' trip through the heart of the park didn't reveal the sight of one beaver or bear, only a single moose and one other furry animal of any kind, when only a few years ago they were visible everywhere.

Ask those that make the park their home! There are a good many of them, guiding and guarding, keenly intelligent and loving the lonely life.

#### The Wiscaree Gives Orders

They will tell you with some bitterness that one day there came to the Highland Inn, which is the park headquarters, a political wiscaree and in all innocence he was shown a number of beaver lodges—two or three the critics say. Straightway he declared that the beaver must pay a share of the upkeep of the park, the howling wilderness must yield its harvest. Economy is the watchword! And so the new order went forth and the old order changed. The Ontario government accounts alone know how much the friendless furry things have paid, how much of a burden they have lifted from the groaning taxpayer. It can only be said that they are vanishing in the process and the lodges are empty and the pools silent where once they flapped and frolicked between the lights.

The park rangers were ordered to take a quantity of beaver skins every year—they obeyed. The poachers obeyed also. They knew that it was impossible for the rangers to be trapping themselves and at the same time to prevent others from trapping elsewhere, and it is conceivable that a wiscaree government might have guessed it too.

#### Guerrilla Warfare Begins

So the rangers ranged here and the poachers poached there and the price of skins went up by leaps and bounds. Algonquin Indians from Golden Lake Reserve who had never in their heart of hearts relinquished their hereditary right to the old hunting grounds, grew bolder, while the paleface, entirely shameless, came and left a trail behind him. No one said a word, the park was making its first return. Then came the cry. The wolves are destroying the deer. No doubt they were, a number of them at any rate, for where the deer are preserved the wolves will follow.

So war was declared on the wolves and every other fur-bearing animal paid terrible toll in the process, for the wolf is the warliker of the wild and the last to be taken.

#### Few Bills Paid

Beaver skins even at present prices will not pay many of the park bills; they should not be allowed to pay any at all. Ontario can well afford to preserve her playground for her people without destroying the glories of it in the process.

When the rangers would have eyes for the lawless instead of for the lovely, and the wolves could be pursued in any manner which did not bring destruction on the innocent.

A few more years of the present policy, say those who have known the park for many years, will devastate it as completely as it was devastated before the preserve was formed and as completely as the surrounding country is devastated today.

The timber is a different matter, and the camper is a child in such things, but whatever the contracts, agreements, laws, and leases and the government's authority may be, the fact is that the great and glorious white pine stands, like the fur beavers, are going just as fast as saw can tell them and railways be driven through the virgin fastnesses to take them out. A summer day's journey will show no red deer feeding in the sunset where he fed a year ago; and it will pass stark clearings where the lumber camp pig roots along the lake shore, sacred but a year ago to the fretful porcupine and the sportive squirrel.

### TENNYSON'S HOME IN SURREY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Aldworth is for sale—Aldworth, the house on the slopes of Blackdown, near Haslemere, where the soft, blues of the distance recall memories of Italy, and where Tennyson passed more than 20 years. In 1867, wanting a change from his home in Freshwater, which was becoming too well known to tourists to afford him the peace for which he craved, he and his wife came to Haslemere to stay at Stotley Farm and Mrs. Tennyson fell in love with the place, one of the most beautiful, perhaps, in England.

"My wife has always had a fancy for the sandy soil and the heather-scented air of this part of England," wrote Tennyson to the Duke of Argyll, "and we are intending to buy a few acres and build a little home here."

The ground was bought, and the



have a success equal to that which Irving's skill and care and personal genius won for "The Cup" and "Becket." "The Cup" was first produced on January 3, 1881, and ran for 127 nights, Tennyson himself coming to see it on February 26, 1881. "Becket," which was published in 1884, was produced by Irving on February 6, 1893, proving an instantaneous success.

Many were the visits that Irving paid to Aldworth to discuss the possible production of "Becket." In the first place, as written, the play was far too long. It had to be rigorously cut down and in the cutting Irving felt it necessary to sacrifice the character of Walter Map which was dear to Tennyson's heart. "I suppose he couldn't spare me Walter Map?" said he, pitiably, pleading for the restoration of this excellent bit of scholastic humor, but Irving decided that to do so would mean that the necessary shortening could not be achieved without despoiling some of the scenes

Even the relic hunter could not deprive Tennyson of the chief beauty of Aldworth, its view

house of Aldworth built, in 1868, and, to complete the graceful tribute to his wife, Tennyson called it after the old village of Aldworth, in Berkshire, where the Seelwoods, Mrs. Tennyson's ancestors had lived for many a generation. Mrs. Tennyson—for at this time she was still Mrs. Tennyson—was a woman of beautiful character, and had been an active helper in her husband's work, taking the duties of secretary and handling a vast amount of correspondence for him.

It was characteristic of Tennyson's open-hearted trust in all his friends that he chose Knowlton, then a comparatively unknown man, as the architect of his new home. The house was built more for comfort than effect, but the grounds were laid out with care. Two terraces gave them their distinctive stamp, and two summerhouses tempted their owner to sit and talk or work in the summer time.

"Enoch Arden," it will be remembered, was written almost entirely in the summerhouse at Farringford, the house at Freshwater which Tennyson still used while Aldworth was being built and to which he returned at intervals afterward. This summerhouse was originally lined with wood, which the poet himself had carved, while the windows were painted, also by Tennyson himself, with pictures of sea plants and dragons. It is painful to have to record that unscrupulous collectors of relics chipped off, bit by bit, all the woodwork and even smashed the windows to get possession of pieces of the glass. Aldworth seems to have escaped the ravages of these bandits, though, indeed, even the most confirmed relic-hunter could not deprive the place of its chief beauty, the view which it commands.

Its rolling downs and heather-carpeted hills, its sunken valleys and peaceful agricultural life, so lovable and so homely, are typical of England. The park land at Aldworth is particularly rich in lush undergrowth, bracken, wild flowers, moss and thick-growing bushes, while here and there a vivid note of color is applied by the groups of purple foxgloves and quaint toadstools, often of a brilliant orange hue. Here the birds congregate, especially the English robin, which is so sociable by nature that it will answer any human being who imitates its note and follow, step by step, while the call continues. Tennyson, who loved birds, must often have sat calling to "the fire-crowned king of the wrens," and coaxing him down from his pine tree. "The Window," a collection of lyrics written for Arthur Sullivan to set to music, has for its second title "The Song of the Wrens" and it will be remembered that Tennyson wrote other poems to "The Eagle," "The Blackbird," and "The Goose."

When Aldworth was first built he had few human neighbors—Yaldings, the old house at the foot of the hills where Oliver Cromwell stayed, being the only building of any consequence in that neighborhood. Since that time it has been the home of many famous men, from Professor Tyndall and Grant Allen to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Some of these, notably Sir Henry Irving, were probably drawn to the place in the first instance by the fact that Tennyson was living there.

One of the best descriptions of Aldworth is that given in Bram Stoker's "Life of Henry Irving," for the friendship between the great actor and the great poet was very sincere, and lasted many years. Aldworth seems from the very first to have had dramatic associations, for its foundation stone was laid on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, in 1868. On this stone were engraved the words "Prosper thou the work of our hands—O, prosper thou our handiwork."

It was during the time that he resided here that Tennyson's attention was centered in his plays, all of which were published after Aldworth was built. It is the custom in some quarters to speak slightly of Tennyson's dramatic work, yet were "Queen Mary" revived now, when our stage has thrown aside many of its convictions, it is possible it might

which were important to the main action of the play. He stood firm, and Tennyson, whose affection for and faith in Irving seem to have been very great, gave way. He even, at Irving's wish, went the length of writing in a speech for Becket. The interpolated speech is a fine one, and as it does not appear in the printed copy of the play, Tennyson lovers may be glad to have it quoted in full. It was added at the end of the scene in Northampton Castle, Act I, Scene 3, when King Henry, at the instigation of the jealous nobles is already turning against the great churchman, his willow favorite, because Becket, far from proving the pliable tool the proud Plantagenet expected, has acted as his conscience dictated. The scene as written ends simply with a shout from the assembled crowd, hailing Becket.

"Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!"  
At Irving's suggestion, Tennyson added the following lines:  
Hubert—The voice of the people blesses thee.  
Becket—And I bless  
The people, love them, live for them—and yet  
Not me, not me! they bless the Church in me.  
The Voice of the People goes against the King.  
The Voice of the Lord is in the Voice of the People!  
The Voice of the Lord is in the warning floods.  
And He will lead His people into Peace!  
The Voice of the Lord will shake the wilderness.  
The barren wilderness of unbelief.  
The Voice of the Lord will break the cedar-trees—  
The Kings and Rulers that have closed their ears  
Against the Voice—and at their hour  
The Voice of the Lord will hush the hounds of Hell  
That ever yelp and snarl at Holy Church  
In everlasting silence!

It is interesting to learn from Bram Stoker that this fine speech was inspired by the roar of the sea.

"The Forerunners," a play by Tennyson which America welcomed, but which is little known in England, was also due to a suggestion from his friend Irving, who wanted Tennyson to write a play on Robin Hood. He also tried to induce Tennyson to dramatize the "Life of Dante," which suggestion Tennyson waived aside, saying: "A fine subject! But where is the Dante to write it?"

With Servants to Command

A writer in The Indian Daily News, home in London for the first time in eight years is amazed at the way family who once "did" with nine servants, now manage with three and at those who managed with three now doing with none. "They seem to make everything for themselves," he writes back to Calcutta, "but I do wish they wouldn't keep advising me to get a bootmaker's outfit and learn to cobble for myself." He describes the "ready cooked" departments of grocery stores, a new thing on such vast scales in London, and concludes that life may not be so hard after all, though, for himself, he will the more cheerfully return to India, where a man may command his servants and need not arm himself with the tools of many trades.

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### A REMEDY FOR THE MOVIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
The critic had been a moving picture lover for years.

After work and before dinner on a wet winter evening there are few indoor sports to be compared to it. You dropped in and out—without formality and occasionally—very occasionally—there was something amusing enough to remember and write about.

The critic wouldn't admit that the movies ever satisfied him, in fact they worried and baffled him. They always seemed on the point of turning the corner and never doing it. They were so full of possibilities and so empty of achievement. He always came back to the verdict that there is no real drama in them at all, but there are delightful incidents. So he went on going to them like old Micawber, hoping that something artistic would turn up. He went by design occasionally when he saw a name that attracted him; he went far oftener by accident when he was bored, and he was ready to admit that the accidents had it; there had been happy surprises among them and he wouldn't like to remember the disappointments the others had given him.

But lately they seemed to have struck the abyssal depths of fatuity. They weren't horribly, glaringly bad or anachronistic, they were just stupid. If it was as the posters outside shouted in primary colors a dramatization of a famous novel then every point was sure to have been turned upside down in order to force the highly paid hero and heroine into an unnatural prominence, while if it was just the usual something which no one had ever heard of, then it invariably had so little significance except pleasant faces and backgrounds that he couldn't recall a yard of it by the time he was round the corner.

So the critic sat in his armchair professionally unhappy; his prognostications and hopes didn't seem to be coming true. The acting was fair, even if it was stereotyped. The character types were often good and there was no doubt that the choice of lighting, scenery, and occasionally costume was excellent.

There was something more fundamentally wrong than that, and as he thought the light seemed to grow brighter, and this is the substance of it.

The moving pictures aren't rightly drama at all, and the persistent effort to make them dramatic is exactly what is wrong with them. The movies are narrative, story-telling, pure and simple, and that is why, bad as they are, every one loves them because every one has always loved story-telling since the world began.

Think of the "Hundred and One Nights"; think of the Decameron and the Northern sagas; think of the tremendous traditions of the South Seas where they glory in reciting the deeds of their ancestors onto the one hundred and fiftieth generation!

This was the real purpose of the movies; to tell stories to the people who didn't want to read for themselves and to tell them in a more marvelous way than they had ever been told before.

This attempted dramatization of books and stories and writing of alleged plays for the camera was all wrong. They never succeeded in getting the narrative out of them or real drama into them, and the critic didn't believe they would because the story-telling possibilities were so infinitely greater than the dramatic ones.

If they wanted to picture a story

they should get all idea of drama out of their heads and tell it as brilliantly as they could within the limits of the time at their disposal.

With the tremendous possibilities of the camera, the picturization of a story opens up an illimitable field of delight if only the story could be taken as an entity in itself and not made into a peg on which to hang the director's ideas of the drama.

So the critic came to his conclusions, right or wrong. Let the moving pictures be known as the stories they are and not the plays they are not. Then we might have a new art, picture story acting and writing. And, the critic finished luxuriously, if the stories look longer to tell than the hashed drama, then the comedies would vanish without anyone being a penny the worse.

### LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

#### An Appeal to the Women

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Please allow me space in your paper to ask the loyal women if they realize the grand opportunity which has been granted them to make better the conditions of our nation. If all loyal women will pledge themselves to work together for what will protect the purity of the home, the business, social and political life, and not aim to gain by holding an office, or financial or social prestige. Only by the best intentions can women's votes be a help to the community, otherwise discord and unhappiness will be the result.

Who but a mother knows the sacredness of the home? Who but a child can know the influence of the home, and who, when grown to manhood or womanhood, can thank or criticize the ones who were the means of early training? Now is the time for mothers to do some thinking, not only mothers, but all women who can by their vote bring about good results which will uplift and help in various ways. It is the duty of every woman to vote for what is good and healthful to the community.

The writer suggests that neighborhood or ward groups be started, to hold mock legislative sessions and to discuss important bills which their state legislature introduces, and that the members of the mock legislature pledge themselves to vote for what is right and uplifting. At the end of the session it will be interesting to learn how near the mock legislature and the state correspond.

This will give the women practical training should they be called upon to hold important offices and will also enlighten the numberless women who are now ignorant of what is best for their city or town.

(Signed) ELIZABETH HANSON, Bangor, Maine.

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### FLOWERS OF THE NATAL COAST

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Their impatience at the slowness of the train and its many seemingly unnecessary stops makes most travelers lose many of the beauties of the Natal South Coast Line. For the first hour or two the sea is shut out by a long, low ridge from which endless fields of sugar-cane stretch as far as the train line.

On the other side is the bush, very thick and impenetrable, with its tangles of "Umanauts," as the natives call it, a very slender wiry creeper with curled leaf-tips which will catch anything. In the winter the Erythrina Caffra makes great splashes of scarlet, all along the edge of the bush, and here and there a shrub of Vernonia is covered with mauve blossoms. Other trees are festooned with Senecio hanging its long sprays of tiny yellow flowers out to the summer sun. In summer, too, you see the Cape Chestnut (Calodendron Capense), a mass of pink blossoms among the deep green of the other trees. If you look carefully, too, among the undergrowth, you see little ferns and feathery asparagus, and right out of the bush in the grass, in August, you see groups of brilliant pink Lapeyroussia Cruentia.

Going down the coast for your summer holidays, you may be lucky enough to see a shy Christmas Bell (Sanderella sp.) hanging its little orange bells. It has a long thin stem with long narrow leaves, and at the top come the flowers.

All these grow on the top side of the line where the bush is; on the lower side where the cane fields end, the line is only separated from the seashore by a narrow strip of land, very sandy, on which grow the wild Hibiscus with its big yellow flowers turning to deep salmon, clumps of wild banana (Strelitzia sp.) with its quaint white flowers and deep blue sheaths, interspersed with other clumps of tall palms. Creeping and scrambling over the ground is the Tiger Lily (Gloriosa Superba) with its queen flowers which seem somehow to have twisted on their stems, and to be looking over their shoulders. It belongs to the lily family, though not at all like what is usually known by that name. The leaves are narrow with curly tips by which it catches hold of any plant near when it wants to climb. The petals are frilled at the edge, yellow at the center of the flower, shading to deep orange at the tips.

There are endless little rivers, too, mostly with their mouths blocked by sand, over which the train rattles by a bridge that you know will be washed away by the next flood. After about four hours' traveling along the coast, the train turns inland and you leave the palms and strelitzias with miles of blue sea stretching beyond, behind. Soon there will only be far peaks of blue as the train climbs up the hills and then they are lost altogether and the coast scenery and flora give place to low veld.



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## POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Eugene Meyer Jr. and Herbert Hoover Reply to Mr. Burleson's Objections to Extension—Opposition by Savings Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—In view of the expressed opposition by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, to a part of the testimony given by Herbert Hoover before the United States Senate committee on reconstruction and production, regarding extension of the scope of the federal postal savings system, Eugene Meyer Jr., former managing director of the War Finance Corporation, whose recommendations regarding the proposed changes Mr. Hoover substantially endorsed, was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor to outline a review of the favorable and opposing opinions brought out so far in discussion of this method of stimulating thrift and thereby stabilizing economic conditions.

Mr. Hoover was also asked to express an opinion regarding Mr. Burleson's denial that the post office, with reference to postal savings, was profiteering at the expense of those citizens least able to protect themselves from profiteers of all sorts, governmental profiteers included.

**Mr. Hoover's Views**  
Mr. Hoover reiterated his statement that the payment of less than 2 per cent interest on postal savings deposits to wage earners and small business men, particularly those who are European-born, is nothing less than profiteering of a most reprehensible sort.

Mr. Burleson had said that he doubted the ability of the Post Office Department to overcome the opposition by private institutions in case a substantial increase in interest rates to postal savings depositors was attempted. Mr. Burleson also said that Mr. Hoover's testimony would arouse "unwarranted suspicion and unrest among our 500,000 savings depositors."

In reply to this, Mr. Hoover told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that opposition would not come from the really big bankers, but from the class "who always cry out in opposition to a proposal making for social betterment, on the ground that it will make the people distrustful of existing conditions."

"However archaic existing conditions may be," Mr. Hoover said, "there will always be found those who defend them on such flimsy grounds as Mr. Burleson indicates."

The Postmaster-General cited the activity of his department in the sale of War Savings Stamps as offering to small investors a means of utilizing their savings in investments offering fair interest returns.

**Statement by Mr. Meyer**  
Mr. Meyer, in his statement to this office, quoted figures showing that the sale of War Savings Stamps is dwindling monthly, disproving the implication that small investors consider War Savings Stamps an attractive peace-time investment.

"The presentation of my recommendations to Senator Calder's committee," Mr. Meyer said, "providing for the expansion of the postal savings system, has resulted in widespread discussion. The proposal has met with general approval, and the breadth of the support may be measured by the fact that strong approbation extends from the heads of some of the most important national banks and private bankers and presidents of our largest industrial corporations to the recognized leaders of some of the largest labor unions. The head of the savings division of the Treasury Department and Postmaster-General Burleson have also discussed the subject."

The five concrete proposals which I presented to Senator Calder, chairman of the committee, have not been specifically opposed. A raise in the interest rate, changes in the regulations to permit interest being paid for part of a year, extension of the number of offices authorized to accept deposits, stimulation of the development of the system by giving the postmasters some recognition for their work in connection with postal savings, and application of the greater part of the funds deposited to investment in government short-time securities, instead of being deposited in the banks as at present at 2 1/2 per cent, constitute the recommendations.

"Some general opposition from a few savings banks officials has developed. The opposition divides itself into two classes: those who disapprove of the recommendations because they will be ineffective, and those who disapprove because they fear they will be so effective as to work injury to existing savings banks and such institutions."

"Perhaps the latter class has the more right to be considered seriously, because if my recommendations accomplish less than is anticipated no harm can be foreseen from paying somewhat higher rates of interest and changing the regulations in the interest of fairness and justice to the depositors who even now are on the books of the postal savings system."

"With regard to those who fear too great a development of the postal savings system from their point of view, it is well to recall that the original bill was strongly opposed by the same class of people and for the same reason. They are the same people who were fearful that the payment of 4 1/2 per cent on government bonds would draw all the money out of the savings banks during the war."

"The war finance corporation, of which I was a director, or managing director, from the date of organization in May, 1918, until June 1, 1920, had authority to lend hundreds of millions of dollars, if needed, to savings banks under the broadest power. Although the corporation was called upon to lend about \$350,000,000 during the period of its activity to banks and bankers, to war industries, and to railroads, the total advances to savings banks reached the insignificant total only of \$550,000. Not one cent of even this small amount was advanced on account of withdrawals of depositors."

**War Savings Certificates**  
"The Treasury Department and the Postmaster-General suggest that war savings certificates are the solution, but the steadily declining figures of the sales of these certificates ever since the close of the war indicate they are not satisfactory. Beginning with the huge sum of \$211,000,000 in July, 1918, the figures dwindle to the comparatively insignificant sum of \$2,200,000 in August, 1920. This indicates clearly that war savings certificates are not proving popular as a form of thrift investment in peace time. The rate is 4 per cent and the safety of the investment is absolute, but the figures prove that investment in these is dwindling to nothing."

"Statements, economists and financiers are unanimous in expressing the absolute necessity for increased savings. The principle has been preached from the highways and the byways, but the practice has not followed upon the preaching. I have ventured to make my recommendations with the idea that if we could add to the preaching a simple, easily understood agency by which thrift could be practiced, viz., a savings bank deposit and offer it through the universally known agency of the government—the post office—a quicker, a bigger and a more beneficial result for our citizens and for the Nation could be accomplished than in any other way that has been proposed."

**GERMAN ECONOMIC PLANS IN ARGENTINA**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Commercial development of Argentina has strengthened the desire in German circles to participate in Argentine affairs, according to a summary of a recent report of the German-Argentine Economic Union received by the Department of Commerce. Work was begun as early as the summer of 1918 through the German Chamber of Commerce in Buenos Aires for the establishment of German processes and methods.

The German plan, according to the union's report, is not only to use capital and experts in industrial and financial lines, but also to operate in Argentina under the protection of patents taken out there. By bringing Argentine capital into manufacturing businesses, the report continued, goods can be made and sold in Argentina and these enterprises naturally buy their machines, apparatus, chemicals and some raw materials from German sources.

"The labor situation for the month has been of unusual importance in all of the producing districts. An outstanding event has been a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent by the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, while the action of the American Woolen Company in cutting its prices from 15 to 25 per cent and resuming operations after a two months' shutdown establishes a new level of basic values in an important branch of the woolen industry. Corresponding reductions in the prices charged by important wholesalers and retailers in different parts of the country are tending to transfer the benefits of price reductions from manufacturers and wholesalers to consumers. In this connection the reductions made by the two largest mail order houses in the country are symptomatic of general conditions."

"The labor situation for the month has presented considerable variations. In the manufacturing regions taken out there. By bringing Argentine capital into manufacturing businesses, the report continued, goods can be made and sold in Argentina and these enterprises naturally buy their machines, apparatus, chemicals and some raw materials from German sources."

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## GREATER STABILITY IN BUSINESS SEEN

September Report of Federal Reserve Board Notes Price Cuts, Good Crop Yields, and Better Banking Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Greater stability in business, in spite of the processes of readjustment due to price reductions, is indicated in the September report of the Federal Reserve Board, issued today.

"After an apparent slowing down in the price reduction movement during mid-summer, it has again reappeared, and the past month has seen substantial cuts in well-known automobile makes, textiles of various classes, shoe and leather goods, and in other wholesale prices," the report states. "Reductions have occurred in a variety of staples, including wheat. Changes in prices have tended to make business men and bankers cautious about future commitments. Accordingly, business is now being done on a shorter term credit basis than is normal. Excellent crop yields have resulted in sustaining buying power, while improved movement on the railways has given assurance of steadier and earlier marketing than has been believed possible. Banking conditions in several districts have decidedly improved, and from some it is reported that business enterprises are working into a position to finance themselves to a greater degree by reducing inventories and by exercising more careful scrutiny over credits."

**Crops Move Smoothly**  
"The crop moving process has gone ahead on the whole smoothly, and the peak of the demand for funds has practically passed without serious inconvenience and with no prospect of an increase of difficulty. Speculation, both in commodities and in securities, has been at a relatively low level, and there has been a gratifying diversion of banking funds to the service of productive industry in many lines. From various federal reserve districts, improved conditions and growth of optimism are reported. There is indication that business conditions are now definitely on the road toward stability of as great and confirmed a nature as the disturbed position of the world at large will permit."

In regard to the New England district, the report states that "industries and trade are still feeling their way cautiously but with confidence toward the objective of stable business and financial conditions. Uncertainty is apparently due almost wholly to the price situation. Markets for raw materials have undergone no substantial change. There is partial resumption of manufacturing activity and a hopeful outlook in retail trade. A more optimistic feeling exists than was present last month."

**The Textile Situation**  
"The textile situation during the month has been of unusual importance in all of the producing districts. An outstanding event has been a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent by the Amoskeag Mills of Manchester, New Hampshire, while the action of the American Woolen Company in cutting its prices from 15 to 25 per cent and resuming operations after a two months' shutdown establishes a new level of basic values in an important branch of the woolen industry. Corresponding reductions in the prices charged by important wholesalers and retailers in different parts of the country are tending to transfer the benefits of price reductions from manufacturers and wholesalers to consumers. In this connection the reductions made by the two largest mail order houses in the country are symptomatic of general conditions."

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ously than for some time. Unemployment, however, exists in various quarters. Wage increases are still to be noted here and there, the most conspicuous one in the Boston district being that accorded to street railway employees in Eastern Massachusetts outside of Boston.

**Miners Returning**  
"There has been dissatisfaction in the anthracite coal region because of the decision of the wage scale commission, but many of the miners are now returning to work. In the middle west it is reported from all parts of the district and all industries that there is increasing efficiency on the part of labor. This is coupled with an increase in supply."

"The housing shortage continues to be acute in the principal cities. In New York the bulk of the new building is on contracts executed last spring or late in the winter. However, building at prevailing prices has reached or passed its peak."

"There has been continued wrecking of houses to be supplanted by business buildings. For August, 1010 contracts were awarded in New York and northern New Jersey, the valuation of which was \$38,000,000, as against \$46,000,000 in July. In Chicago easing is noted in the building trades. Building enterprises all through the Chicago district are still practically at a standstill. Net costs of building are now 15 to 20 per cent lower than they were a month ago. On the Pacific coast there was a falling off in building permits from \$15,582,000 in July to \$13,526,000 for August, but the number of permits issued was larger. The failure to build more freely is still assigned to the high costs of building, which are estimated at from two to four times the pre-war costs."

**Drop in Food Prices**  
**Charity Society Finds Improvement—Position of Retail Merchants**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—The Charity Organization Society says that for the first time in four years its charts of costs of living in its Manhattan and Brooklyn districts fail to show an increase in living expenses. The home economics department says that the statistics indicate an 8 per cent drop in food prices. Clothing prices seem about the same, they say, and were it not for the high cost of fuel and rents, they could decrease allowances to their clients. As it is, for the first time in four years they are not called upon for an increase. Retail merchants profess their willingness to cooperate with manufacturers and wholesalers, but as many have large stocks on hand purchased at high figures their position is somewhat difficult. It is reported that manufacturers throughout the country are trying in every way to reduce their overhead and so bring down costs, and retailers may have to make the best of momentary losses in order to hold their trade.

**Hotels Expected to Cut Food Prices**  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Charges in hotel restaurants will be lowered, it is expected, following a meeting next week of the Boston Hotel Men's Association, when the matter will be finally acted upon, as has been done by similar associations in Chicago, Cleveland, and elsewhere, where a cut of from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent has been made. Prices for vegetables, fruits and cereals would be chiefly affected. It is agreed that whatever reduction may be determined on will be uniform in all local hotels.

**Automobile Plants Closed**  
TOLEDO, Ohio—Toledo plants of the Willys-Overland Company were closed yesterday. Employees were instructed to report on Monday, by which time officials say it will be known definitely whether the plants will operate on a three-day-a-week basis or remain closed until conditions in the automobile industry get back to normal. Falling off in the demand for automobiles which has affected motor car companies in general throughout the United States is assigned as the cause of the curtailment of production.

**Night Shift Laid Off**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Nine hundred of the 1600 employees of the Tinkin Roller Bearing Company's plant here were laid off yesterday when the night shift was discontinued. It was announced that this action was taken because of depression in the automobile industry.

**Conditions in Leather Markets**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—"Reports that the Armour Leather Company might close down or curtail operations are

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**ELKHORN CHEESE**  
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Nearly Opposite Park St. Subway  
This institution, conducted for over 90 years as a sound, successful and conservative Mutual Savings Bank, during which time it has always paid depositors upon demand, has never passed a dividend nor failed to open its doors for business. New accounts and increased patronage from its present depositors are invited.

Its present deposits of over \$16,000,000 are safeguarded by a surplus fund of a million and a quarter dollars.

Deposits Received from \$1.00 to \$2,000

Business Transacted by Mail

Deposits go on interest Monthly

Next Interest Day, Oct. 19

Recent Dividends at rate of 4 1/2 %

Dividends Payable April and Oct.

wholly without foundation," said J. Orger Armour, in a statement issued here yesterday. "The plants are running on full time, despite the liquidation process which has characterized the leather industry since the close of the war. Lower prices all along the line make it seem probable that the leather business will pick up rather than fall off in the near future. Prices for hides and raw material are such that we deem it safe to engage in normal tanning operations, and we look for a material increase in business in the near future."

**Price of Fuel Reduced**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
DETROIT, Michigan—One of the largest retailing and distributing firms here announces a 10 per cent reduction on domestic and steam fuel. The company declared that a recent announcement from Washington reassuring householders that there would be no fuel famine this winter has resulted in hundreds of orders being canceled. Cancellation of buying now, it is declared, will result in dealers canceling orders so that they will not be burdened with the expense of carrying large stocks, and a shortage might result. The reduction was made to avoid these conditions.

**Gimbel Case Trial Date Set**  
NEW YORK, New York—Gimbel Brothers, a large New York department store, will be tried on a charge of profiteering December 1. This date was set yesterday by Federal Judge Shephard. Co-defendants are Frederic Gimbel, vice-president of the corporation; Joseph J. Dowdell, a merchandise manager; and Charles D. Slawter, clothing buyer. The indictment, containing 207 counts for alleged profiteering in clothing, was returned in June.

**Reduction in Prices of Shirts**  
TROY, New York—Earl & Wilson yesterday announced reductions in the wholesale prices of shirts. The reductions cover practically every grade and range from \$1.50 to \$24 per dozen. About a week ago the company announced a reduction in the price of collars.

**Loss Must Be Met**  
"Then you think that the Revere, in announcing a reduction, thought it would appear as if the market price was being met?" asked Mr. Allen.

"That is your statement," replied Mr. Atkins.

"But you nodded your head," answered the Attorney-General.

Mr. Atkins asserted that a "loss" of about \$250,000,000 must now be met, as a result of the declining market, stating that on July 1, 1920, raw sugar was quoted at 17.25, and that this price shrunk to 9.75 cents per pound. At that time approximately 2,000,000 tons of sugar had been purchased for the United States market, he said. The total cost of the shrinkage he placed at \$333,000,000. The estimated loss was based on what remained after allowing for a por-

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## WHOLESALE HED TO SUGAR BARGAINS

Refinery Would Not Reduce Contract Price Though They Faced Bankruptcy Says Mr. Atkins—No Shortage, Wild Speculation

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Sugar Refining Company has taken the largest profits in its history for the first eight months of this year, shown in an advance in earnings, and in an increase in its surplus of more than \$23,152,000, while holding wholesalers to a contract price of 22 1/2 cents a pound for about 800,000 bags of sugar, although the fulfillment of those contracts by the wholesalers made them face bankruptcy, according to Edwin F. Atkins, until Wednesday a director in the company, who appeared in answer to a summons to testify yesterday at the resumed investigation conducted by J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth. Mr. Atkins is senior member of E. Atkins & Co., 10 Broad Street, and president of six or seven raw sugar companies, representing a total of many millions of dollars. The inquiry resulted from charges of profiteering brought by the state commission on necessities of life.

**No Sugar Shortage**  
Mr. Atkins stated that at no time had there been a sugar shortage. He claimed that high prices were caused by heavy purchases made by the Royal Commission for England, Canadian refiners, and by "wild and delirious speculation in this country, which is without precedent," but admitted that his average selling price for raw sugar during the present year was slightly more than 11 cents, while production cost was not more than 7 cents a pound, thus leaving a margin of 4 cents, and complained of a "partnership" with the government whereby about three-quarters of this was taken in excess profit taxes.

Mr. Allen declared that the surplus of the American Sugar Refining Company, as given him by its attorney, represented an increase of over \$2,000,000 over last year and \$5,000,000 above 1918. Yet the company is still off the market.

Mr. Atkins testified, regarding the announced reduction in the price of sugar to wholesalers by the Revere Sugar Refinery from 22 1/2 cents to 17 cents, that no sugar was expected to be sold when the announcement was made and that no sugar had been sold since, because the reduction did not meet the market price of 14 cents, which is quoted in New York and Philadelphia. The cost of bringing sugar from New York to Boston would be about half a cent per pound, he said.

"That is your statement," replied Mr. Atkins.

"But you nodded your head," answered the Attorney-General.

Mr. Atkins asserted that a "loss" of about \$250,000,000 must now be met, as a result of the declining market, stating that on July 1, 1920, raw sugar was quoted at 17.25, and that this price shrunk to 9.75 cents per pound. At that time approximately 2,000,000 tons of sugar had been purchased for the United States market, he said. The total cost of the shrinkage he placed at \$333,000,000. The estimated loss was based on what remained after allowing for a por-

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tion of the amount of sugar purchased having been consumed.

**Prospect of Lower Prices**  
Canadian refiners bought sugar, refined it in Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, and then exported it to England at a lower price than the refiners in the United States were asking, he said, adding, "I hope we will get the price of raw sugar down to 8 cents, and it looks possible. In that case sugar will probably sell at retail for about 15 1/2 cents."

"The country has been nearer to a very serious panic than most people realize, and it was only wise action on the part of the Federal Reserve Board that averted it. Liquidation is being forced today. It means that the consumers will get the benefit. It is sure to come now, absolutely sure to come. It may take several months, but about the first of the year I look for price reductions all along the line. I have always opposed price fixing, for the law of supply and demand will itself regulate the situation."

Candy manufacturers and condensed milk concerns have vast amounts of stock on hand, the latter also being unable to find a European market for the milk because of the low rate of exchange, he said.

**Sugar Price Reduced at Boston**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Reduction in the price of sugar is announced by the Revere Sugar Refinery with a quotation of 14 cents, less 2 per cent for cash. A further drop here is not contingent on the reduction announced by the Federal Sugar Refinery of New York because freight costs will allow competition with the 13-cent product, in the opinion of an official of the Boston company. No action has been taken by the American Sugar Refinery.

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SOUND FINANCIAL  
CONDITIONS SEEN

**Boston Bankers and Others in Touch With the Situation Say Contractions Have Been Met With Unparalleled Stability**

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the financial situation in the United States is eminently sound, and that both banking institutions and commercial houses have met the contraction of loans and credits with unparalleled stability is the practically unanimous opinion expressed by bankers and men closely in touch with local and national financial matters. It is also felt that everywhere the demands for the secondary crop movement are being met without undue strain upon the banking resources of the country. The tendency is to minimize the significance of temporary difficulties, isolated and few in number, which have followed incipient runs having little other basis than rumor and general misunderstanding of the fundamentals of finance.

With regard to cases in which state banking officials have assumed jurisdiction over a banking institution it is pointed out that no regularly functioning bank should be able or expected to pay out all of its deposits at a moment's notice. It should be recognized, bankers say, that a bank is not a vault where deposits are laid away awaiting demand, for, if it were, the depositor would pay a fee instead of receiving interest. This is, they say, the simplest financial axiom, and the one most ignored and misunderstood by the layman.

"It must be understood," one banking official declared, "that, in order to steer the nation on an equitable economic course, banks must make a wide variety of loans and extend credits in many different directions. Some of these can be quickly converted into cash assets, but others are long term agreements for future liquidation. In this connection, of course, the rediscounting privilege afforded its member banks by the Federal Reserve System is valuable, but the stability and sane administration of the bank is the first requisite."

Reports from the Federal Reserve Banks show a uniformly high reserve despite the seasonal agricultural demands. Crop loans have reached a high point with practically no coincident stringency, reports say, and this is taken to indicate the firm general basis of financial transactions. A tendency to confident caution is noted, but bankers express conviction that the present movement towards the readjustment of prices contains no serious element.

There are, however, two questions that are being considerably discussed in financial circles. There is a sentiment voiced that there should be more taken in the granting of charters to new banks and trust companies, and, also, that the nature of their business be more closely defined and supervised. Some limitations such as are imposed on member banks by the Federal Reserve System are recommended by many financial men.

The weight of opinion with regard to granting of charters is that the officials of the proposed institution be first found capable of conducting a bank or trust company in accordance with banking precedent. It is pointed out that banking is a profession hardly less specialized than the accepted professions. Therefore it is urged that the organizers of a new bank be men whose practical experience has been such as to fit them to administer finance intelligently and with the necessary care.

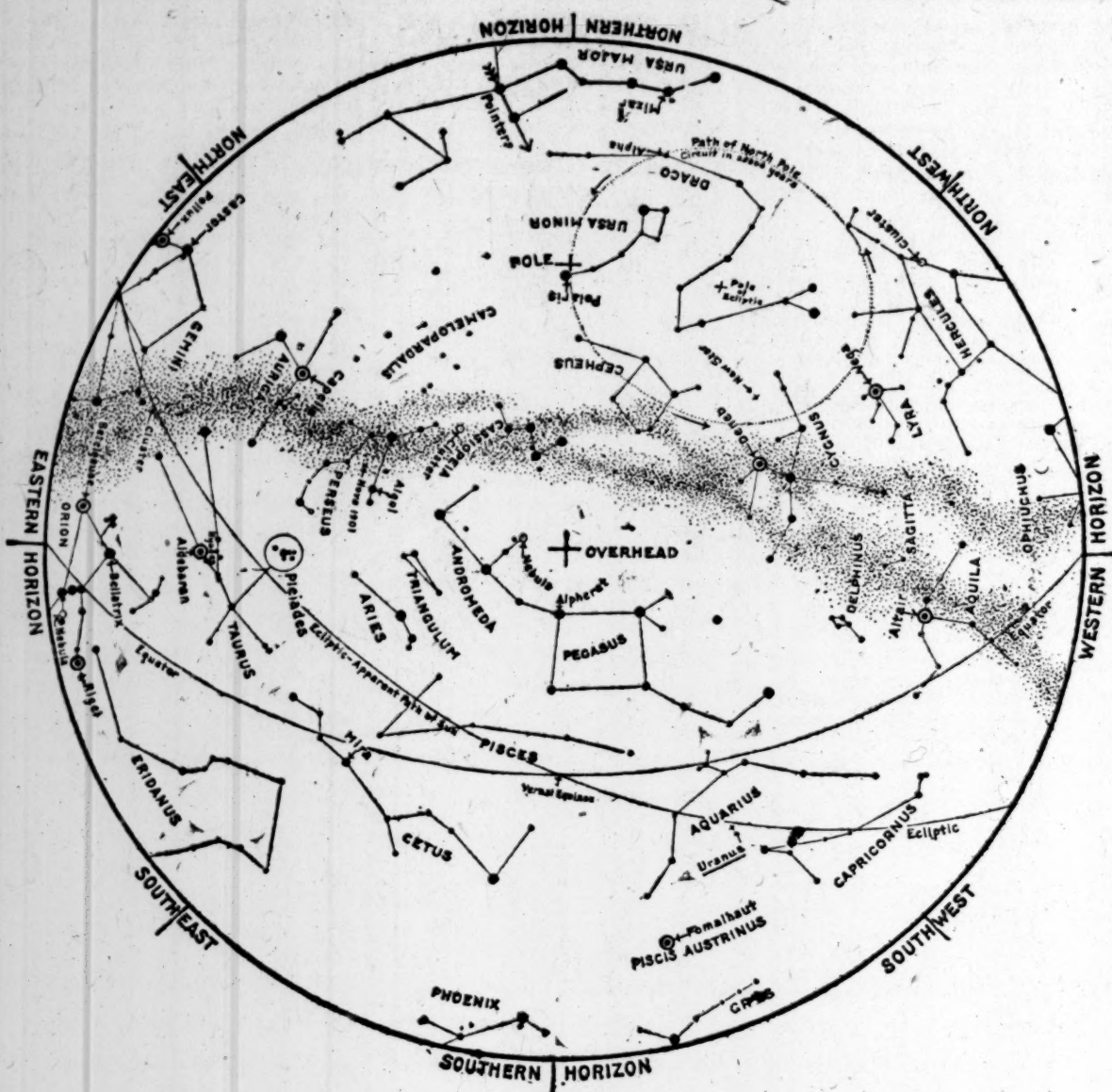
The other question under discussion is a recently noted tendency to mix politics with banking. Experienced bankers assert that the two fields of activity—banking and politics—differ widely in method. A tendency to regulate banking policies in accord with political friendships and affiliation is declared a direct contravention of the largely impersonal element in banking relations. Greater care by official agencies in these particulars is urged as a means of obviating misapprehensions with regard to banking practices.

WOOL IN MAINE  
CLOTH RAISED THERE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. AUGUSTA, Maine—It is learned that C. H. Crawford, sheep expert of the Maine Agricultural Department, through the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, has manufactured one lot of wool into men's suits, produced from wool grown in Maine, manufactured in Maine and confidently expected to be worn in Maine. "The purpose of the association in this experiment is to prove to the people that Maine wool can be manufactured in this State and the fabric sold to the consumer at a much lower price than it is costing him at present and yet return to the producer of raw wool a much greater profit per pound than he can possibly get elsewhere," explains Mr. Crawford in this connection.

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The October evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear October 6 at 11 p. m., October 21 at 10 p. m., November 5 at 9 p. m., and November 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE NORTHERN SKY  
FOR OCTOBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The twenty-fourth meeting of the American Astronomical Society was held at Northampton and South Hadley, Massachusetts, at the invitation of Smith College and Mt. Holyoke College. These colleges have flourishing astronomical departments provided with observatories and all necessary appliances for instructing their students in the mysteries and beauties of the heavenly bodies.

The members of the society present came from all parts of the United States and Canada, and even from Mexico. They and their guests comprised nearly a hundred persons, the largest attendance in the history of the society. More than 50 papers were presented and discussed, which gave the latest reports of the work of the various members. The subject matter ranged from the most technical topics to what any layman could appreciate and enjoy. Some of the titles were as follows: "The Astronomical Aspects of Ether Theory Versus Relativity"; "The Probable Dimensions of the Stars"; "Systematic Error in Stellar Parallaxes Determined Photographically"; "New Method of Observing the Position of Center of the Sun"; "Photometry of Eclipsed Moon"; "Preliminary Work for the Total Eclipse of September 10, 1923," and "When an Eclipse Prevented a War."

## Mt. Wilson Telescope

At a conversation, exhibits of the various institutions and members were viewed, and on the same occasion a remarkable series of lantern slides were shown and described. These were of the gigantic 100-inch reflecting telescope recently put into commission on Mt. Wilson, California. The

instrument though weighing 100 tons is perfectly balanced on bearings almost frictionless, made so by flotation in troughs of mercury. The electrical control is most complete. By means of a keyboard of about 50 keys every desirable motion can be given to the instrument and its various parts, and at several different speeds. Samples of the photographic work were also thrown on the screen, and there the spectators could behold the most penetrating visions of nebulae and star clusters, far distant on the confines of space. The moon was shown under such magnification and perfect definition that one might almost imagine himself carried in an airplane above the lunar surface.

Best of all at such meetings is the social aspect and the intimate man-to-man exchange of ideas. Vague conceptions are quickened into life, and great thoughts are born for the extension of knowledge.

At our time of observation, the constellations present a brilliant spectacle. The bright stars are well distributed over the sky: Altair in the west, Deneb and Vega in the northwest, Fomalhaut in the southwest, Aldebaran in the east, Capella in the northeast, while Pollux, Betelgeuse and Rigel may be seen just rising on the eastern horizon. The Great Square of Pegasus is on the meridian above us. North of the zenith Cassiopeia's Chair shows its W-shaped form above the pole. Beneath the pole is Ursa Major, ready to rise again without sinking below the horizon.

Cygnus, Lyra, Aquila, and Delphinus mark the west with their well-known forms.

In the eastern half of the sky we have the prominent constellations Auriga, Perseus, Taurus, and Cetus. Old Orion and the Twins have returned to pay us their annual visit, and tell us that the winter season is approaching. Perhaps the most beautiful of all in the sky at present is the star group called the Pleiades, shining with a misty light as they rise higher and higher in the east. Ordinarily one can see only six stars in the group, though some keen eyes will discern even as many as 11 stars. By means of photography, hundreds of stars are shown in the region, enveloped in beautiful wisps of nebulous matter, as if enmeshed in a gossamer web.

## The New Star Dimmer

The new star which shone forth in Cygnus the last of August has now lost most of its brightness. At time of writing it is on the limit of naked-eye visibility, and is not easily distinguished from the other faint stars in the vicinity, except by those who have been watching it from night to night. The nature of such stars is to fluctuate, and therefore it may possibly become, for a time, at least, much brighter than it now appears. The planet Mercury, which has been gaining ground to the eastward from the sun, reaches its greatest distance on October 25, when it begins to fall

back. Possibly about that date it may be seen south of where the sun sets. Being so far south at this time, it is very unfavorably placed for observation in the northern hemisphere. Venus is located south of the sunset point but higher than Mercury. It may be recognized by its great brilliancy. Mars is still visible as an evening star. It is moving rapidly to the east away from Antares. The other planets are either morning stars or inconspicuous.

A total eclipse of the moon occurs on October 26-27. It is invisible in New England, but may be seen in whole or in part in western North America, the Pacific Ocean and its shores, Australia, the Indian Ocean, eastern Africa and eastern Europe. Astronomically, a total lunar eclipse is by no means as important as one of the sun.

BETTER MOVEMENT  
OF COAL PROMISED

**Massachusetts Fuel Administrator Presses Demands With Result of Indications of Cooperation by Companies and Railroads**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carrying his activities directly to the mouths of the mines in his determination to get coal enough to supply the needs of every family in the State, Eugene C. Hultman, Fuel Administrator for Massachusetts, says that the requests which he has made upon the coal companies and the railroads, for an adequate supply of fuel, have received recognition and that promised cooperation on the part of both, together with evidence that actual steps have been taken to promote the movement of a steady flow into this territory, is giving the situation a much brighter outlook and promise of an early abolition of the rationing regulation.

Companies producing what is known as "company coal" ordinarily furnish this State with about 50 per cent of its anthracite coal. Answers received from these companies by Mr. Hultman tell of shipments having already left the mines headed for this Commonwealth. Some tell of the miners getting back to their places in the mines and the good prospects of an increasing output of coal in the immediate future, and one company, speaks of being obliged to wait a few days for proper cars.

The presidents of the railroads of Massachusetts have promised Mr. Hultman that they would allow no empty barges to be placed upon coal and that all coal shipments would be transported to their destinations with all possible dispatch while railroads outside the State are indicating a similar determination.

In addition to the transportation difficulties and the miners' vacations,

during recent months pointed out by the authorities as having been responsible for much of the present fuel problem, independent companies that usually supply about 20 per cent of the State's anthracite coal, are accused with having taken considerable advantage of the tardy distribution of coal, by offering shipments to dealers whose contracts have not been filled by the regular companies and by charging unheard-of prices. It is understood that many dealers, hard-pressed by their customers, have had to pay as much as \$15 a ton at the mines in order to get any coal at all, and a freight charge of \$4.50 or \$5 has compelled these dealers to charge \$21 and \$22.50 to the consumer.

In expressing his determination to get coal in a sufficient amount to supply the needs of the State, the Fuel Administrator declared that if the coal did not soon put in an appearance, he would go to Washington, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the coal companies or to whatever extent it was necessary for him to go to get coal for the people of the Commonwealth.

As a natural resource and one of the most important of the necessities of life, coal must in no way be withheld from the people, said Mr. Hultman. If it is found necessary the government should seize all properties that have to do with the production and transportation of coal, he asserted. He now looks, however, for genuine cooperation on the part of the coal companies and railroads.

Mr. Hultman calls upon the selectmen and local authorities of all towns in the State to see to it that no cars loaded with coal are permitted to remain so, that they be immediately returned to the mines, that if necessary town employees be put to unloading. The use of cars for storage purposes, he said, would tend to bring on an embargo by railroads and companies outside the State, and another such situation would be harder to overcome.

FREE OF DEBT UNDER  
COMMISSION RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Under the commission manager form of government, which has been in effect in Tallahassee since last February, the city's utilities are now free from debt, and making a net earning equal to the interest of the bonded debt.

The city manager is now confronted, however, with a big increase in the price of fuel oil. The present contract for fuel oil, which is being used for boilers at the light and water plants, will expire in October, and the contractor has advised that the price will be advanced to four times its present cost. This will mean, according to the city manager, that the fuel bill alone, if closed at the price demanded, amounts to \$2000 a month more than the entire gross receipts of the plant. Bids are being received on coal, oil and wood, in the hope of obtaining cheaper fuel.

GREEK BUSINESS MEN  
INTRODUCE REFORMS

The following article has been written by one who is in a position to speak with authority on current Greek matters.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The old conceptions of business transactions are passing away. The Greek Government and the progressive Greek business men realize that honesty is as important a requisite in commercial as in political and scientific success. The Greek business man realizes that it is to his interest to build up a steady, regular trade with the houses he represents, and by regularity and reliability in his dealings with foreign houses to inspire confidence and thereby increase his trade.

Chambers of commerce, have been formed within the last two years in all the principal towns of Greece, under the immediate auspices of the Ministry of Finance. The provincial chambers work under the direction of the Athens Chamber of Commerce, which, through the laws at present in force controlling the export of currency or exchange, keeps a very close control on all firms doing business with foreign countries.

When a Greek firm wishes to export bills of exchange, or open credits in payment of merchandise to be imported, application has to be made to the Chamber of Commerce at Athens, which furnishes guarantees on behalf of the importing firm to the Ministry of Finance, who, through the Exchange Control Committee, issues the necessary permit to authorize the sale of bills of exchange by the banks. Thus the Greek importer is under the direct control of the chambers of commerce, not only by reason of the hold which they have at present over the importers, but also by virtue of their power to refuse to furnish guarantees on behalf of firms that do not comply with their regulations.

It was stated, further, that the Greek Chamber of Commerce at Athens was considering the establishment of a black list of defaulting merchants, both Greek and foreign. The entry of the name of a firm on this "black list" would involve a general boycott of the firm in Greece, and render it practically impossible for a firm so listed to do further trade in the country. This, however, would be a matter for future discussion, and cannot be entered into before consultation with foreign chambers of commerce.

With such reforms in the trade, foreign industrial and commercial houses may feel tolerably secure against bad credits in Greece. American exporters will learn the news with gratification and trade between America and Greece may assume greater proportions to the mutual benefit of both countries.

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## AUSTRALIA TO HOLD FEDERAL CONGRESS

Convention Will Consider Constitutional Amendments, the Present 20-Year Old Constitution Having Been Found Lacking

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Prime Minister of Australia has made arrangements to assemble a federal convention at the end of the year to consider constitutional amendments. This intelligence was foreshadowed in the Governor-General's speech, and Mr. Hughes' pronouncement has been received with considerable satisfaction. Although the Commonwealth constitution is barely 20 years old it has been found lacking, and on more than one occasion efforts have been made to amend it, but without success. The time has come, however, when a serious attempt must be made to amend the more glaring anomalies. The federal authorities, although possessing powers for industrial legislation, cannot interfere with a strike unless it extends beyond the limit of one state; then, and then only, can the commonwealth conciliation and arbitration act be brought into action. It almost would seem that strike might be encouraged beyond one state in order to bring the commonwealth act into play. It is obviously absurd. The war has also shown further weak spots in the constitution, and overlapping in state and federal activities has caused considerable inconvenience.

### Jealous of Rights

Since the announcement was made regarding the forthcoming convention men of all shades of public opinion have come forward with suggestions, some interesting and useful. The situation is a delicate one, for the states are still jealous of their rights.

The Acting Premier of Queensland, Mr. Fihelly, declared that he was not in agreement with the Premiers of western Australia and Tasmania in their contention that the states should have equal representation at the convention. His view was that the convention should express an opinion on the uniformity of taxation, electoral powers, the Senate, Upper Houses, state governors and many other matters. He thought that the convention should sit for several months, and reassemble about every 10 years. He advocated that each state parliament should appoint six representatives, and the commonwealth electorates should be grouped into 12, comprising six contiguous electorates which would each elect two representatives. This would give the convention 36 delegates. It would then, declared Mr. Fihelly, represent the people and Parliaments directly and would probably be able to map out for some years ahead the lines of a broad public policy.

The Premier of Tasmania thought it imperative that the smaller states should have equal representation and he objected to the suggestion that the convention should only deal with Section 51 of the constitution. It should not have power to review the whole of the relations of the Commonwealth and states.

### Equal Representation Urged

The western Australian Premier, Mr. Mitchell, thought that nothing but equal representation of the states would be satisfactory, and he recalled the fact that the states were equally represented in the federal convention which framed the constitution. He, therefore, favored the same plan again. Failing this, he went so far as to say that the smaller states would be well advised not to take part in the convention, but added that he expected good results would follow the deliberations.

Of the many suggestions and criticisms offered, those of Mr. G. S. Beby are worthy of attention. Recently appointed judge of the arbitration court of New South Wales, Mr. Beby is a Labor man of considerable ability, who left his party on the conscription issue and nationalist government of New South Wales during the war. A former Minister for Labor, he visited England and the United States of America to explore industrial problems. He was consulted by the British Government at a time of Labor crises, and it was thought that he would have accepted an interesting appointment to deal with Labor questions in England. He returned, however, to Australia, resigning his seat in the Cabinet, being at variance with his leader, Mr. Holman.

### State and Federal Powers

Mr. Justice Beby has said that public opinion is ripe for a wide re-

vision of the Constitution, for the clear demarcation of state and federal powers, for the elimination of dual legislation and taxation, for intelligent industrial organization, and for the reduction of the cost of government. He mentioned that the Constitution has passed its experimental stage, and that its difficulties were clearly apparent. He thought that the question brooked no delay, and that if the government would not face the issue there should be sufficient material in parliament to do what was necessary. He saw the only hope for real reform consisted in making constitutional changes, which would bring about the abolition of the present internal state boundaries which paid regard to neither geographical boundaries nor to community of interest.

He drew attention to the division of the states into provinces on the Canadian system, as distinct from the federal system. He declared that the cost of government in Canada under this system was only one-third of what it was in the Commonwealth, and that it was far more effective. He thought that if Australia were divided into some 15 or 16 provinces, purely local matters, such as land, education and branch railways, could be controlled generally by the provinces, and provincial functions could be made so important that there would be no longer any need for state parliaments, and they could dispense with state governors and state agents-general in London. Under existing conditions Mr. Beby thought that justice was not done to districts far removed from the seat of government, a complaint made frequently.

The leader of the Opposition (Labor) in the Federal Parliament, Mr. Frank Tudor, said that the Federal Constitution needed amendment, and the sooner something was done the better. The Australian Labor Party, who have such a large voice in shaping her destiny, have taken an active interest in the proposed convention, and although it has been alleged that the states were reluctant to alter to any large extent the charter of the federal government, the consensus of opinion is today in favor of strengthening the position of the national government. The Labor Party has strong views on the proposed constitutional changes.

### Labor's Policy

The Attorney-General for New South Wales (Mr. McTiernan) recently reviewed the Labor Party's policy. He said there was no doubt in Labor's mind that the experience of the last 20 years completely proved the case for a radical revision in the system of Australian government, and the fact that the matter had been included in the Governor-General's speech gave it a new importance. The Attorney-General said that the Labor Party's policy might be divided into two parts, viz.: the granting of complete sovereign power to an Australian legislature and the devolution from that legislature of adequate self-governing powers upon subordinate legislatures. The proposed Australian legislature would consist of 100 members. There would be no place, added Mr. McTiernan, in such a scheme of government for the Senate, as at present constituted, which was founded on the recognition of state rights. Care should be taken, added the minister, not to prejudice this policy by ascribing to it the name of unification and its attendant evils. The policy was rather one of unification and decentralization. Unification under this policy was necessary only as an effective means for the decentralizing of legislative and administrative power. This policy also involved a logical and systematic distribution of the Commonwealth into spheres of subordinate authority. The present state boundaries were entirely unscientific, and were not drawn in accordance with the requirements of industry, commerce, defense, or general convenience.

Besides many other manifest advantages, the establishment of one sovereign legislature and administration would permit of uniformity in connection with the collection of taxes, revenue, electoral lists, and statistics. This would secure greater simplicity and economy in these matters than was now possible. Moreover, it would end the present unsatisfactory system of a multiplicity of independent tribunals which were now operating in Australia in connection with price-fixing, the cost of living question, and industrial arbitration. The aforesaid lack of uniformity was today the bane of the existence of the Australian citizen.

In Labor's view, the Attorney-General concluded, the present anti-national distribution of power between Commonwealth and states weakened both these authorities. Labor wanted it altered in order that Labor's ideals might more readily be realized.

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## PROBLEMS OF THE IRISH POLICE FORCE

Correspondence Shows That Constabulary Units Feel That Hostility Toward Them Is Because They Act as Armed Troops

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Resignations of magistrates and police continue to be reported daily. In some districts members of the constabulary home on leave are being compelled, under threats, to leave the force. Certain constabulary correspondence reveals the facts that units of the Royal Irish Constabulary have lodged objections "to carrying arms; to raiding houses, especially at night; to doing the duties of troops; and to acting with troops and under military officers." It is also obvious from the correspondence that the Royal Irish Constabulary are aware that the hostility shown toward them is because they are acting not as police, but as armed troops, and they believe that when they return to civil duties they will be quite immune from attack.

Head Constable Clark on July 16 asked permission of Inspector-General Smith of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to summon a meeting of the Constabulary representative body to discuss "very objectionable duties," some of these duties being those already quoted. Notwithstanding the inspector-general's reply that the matter was "not very urgent" a circular was, on July 25, sent by the representative body, summoning the country delegates for Leinster to meet as soon as possible, asking them, in the meantime, to make lists of the "objectionable duties," and to come to the meeting in "good fighting form," as the matter was "very urgent."

### Hitherto a Civil Force

A typical example of the obnoxious duties, promptly forwarded by the Royal Irish Constabulary at Moate, County Westmeath, may be quoted: "Moate, August 1, 1920.

"The men of this station are unanimous that the following suggestion should be put before the representative body: That men should not be armed on day patrols, which we consider would leave us less liable to attack, as in the case of the Dublin metropolitan police who are immune from attacks since they ceased to carry arms on ordinary duty."

The Royal Irish Constabulary Reserve Force consisting of 400 men kept at the depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin, are also showing signs of protest against the present system of arming a hitherto civil force. Recently, when ordered to fall in for routine drill on the square, they refused, and stacked their rifles. When questioned by an officer, their spokesman replied: "We want to see no more of these," and added that they hoped no objection would be raised to their recognition as an ordinary civil force. It is stated that the recruits joined in the protest, but the "Black and Tans"—as the semi-military imported police force are called—take no part. The reserves are highly disciplined, and are used for special duty only. Their last appearance was in Clare during the trouble there in 1918. The authorities are having consultations over this new development of the general state of discontent among the Irish police.

### A Daring Attack

One of the most daring attacks yet effected on police barracks was that which took place recently at Ballyvary, County Mayo, when about a hundred young men surrounded the building, which stands in the center of the village and was very strongly fortified; and at 12 noon, under cover of a field of oats, remained concealed until an unsuspecting policeman, open-

ing the barrack door, afforded them an opportunity of rushing in. The small garrison, consisting of six at the time, was completely overpowered and surrender was inevitable. The booty falling to the raiders comprised 26 rifles, 25 revolvers, 5000 rounds of ammunition, a large number of hand grenades, hundreds of shotguns, and some Lewis guns.

Correspondence from Dublin, Belfast and Portadown was seized recently by eight armed men at Omagh and official letters abstracted. The night postman on the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway at Gorey had to deliver up his mail-bag under similar circumstances. Five bags of letters were also carried away by seven men from Drogheda station on the arrival of the Dublin mail train. At about the same time at Goleen, County Cork, the mail car from Skibbereen to Crookhaven was held up and robbed for the second time within a month. Similar robberies recorded include one at Kilmacanogue, County Limerick, and one at Portlanning Station.

Military despatches from Cork to Killarney are now being sent by aeroplane. The train containing the mails for Wexford County and neighborhood was held up for an hour one evening recently at Ferns, by 15 armed men, who searched all the mail-bags, selecting such official correspondence as they desired, and placing the officials in a cattle-pen under guard during the raid.

### Reprisals at Lisburn

The reprisals following the shooting of District Inspector Swanzy at Lisburn, near Belfast, did not stop short at the burning of the eight houses, as already reported, but were carried on with appalling violence on the following day, so that the estimate for damages is now over £200,000. About 40 houses have been destroyed in all. People are fleeing from the town in hundreds; the place is strewn with wreckage, and looting is rife. Among the buildings burned down is the Roman Catholic Parochial Church, which was first deluged with petrol by the mob. In many of the big factories and business houses the employees have been asked to sign a declaration that they are not Sinn Feiners, and many have left their work in consequence. It was stated later that the military and police were getting the mob in hand.

The subjoined "personal" letter to Lord French, written by Sir Thomas Stafford, has just been published by the Irish Bulletin:

### An Object of Misrepresentation

"Kildare Street Club, Dublin, "August 7, 1920.

"Dear Lord French: "I enclose a letter which, with Your Excellency's permission, I would like to send to the press.

"I find I am an object of misrepresentation which I wish to remove. "I believe that Your Excellency's policy is on precisely the same lines as that I advocate, but your loyalty to the Cabinet has led you to accept the view of your colleagues rather than your own. If I may very humbly say so, I think this is a mistaken sense of loyalty and that for your own sake and that of the country, you would be better advised to insist upon your own view or resign. Yours sincerely, Thomas Stafford."

The letter to which Sir Thomas refers, and which was published in the press of August 9, was as follows:

"Rockingham, August 7, 1920.

"Dear Lord French: "The refusal of the Prime Minister to take the one step which in my opinion gives us a chance of peace in Ireland, namely, the firm and immediate offer of a form of dominion government on the lines I recently submitted to Your Excellency, renders it impossible for me to remain any longer a member of your advisory council. I beg, therefore, that Your Excellency will be pleased to accept my resignation.

"My remaining any longer a member of a council which is not consulted places me in the invidious position of seeming to approve of a policy with regard to the government of Ireland with which I have no sympathy. I am, yours faithfully, Thomas Stafford."

## HOW THE GERMANS VIEW SAAR STRIKE

Memorandum Shows German Officials of Coal Mines Resented Their Being Transferred to the French Unconditionally

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The great strike of government officials and employees in the Saar Basin has collapsed, but the bitterness which it caused between Germany and France persists. Possession of the Saar coal basin, it need hardly be recalled, occasioned a great diplomatic struggle at the Peace Conference of Versailles but the conference, as reference to clauses 46-50 of the Peace Treaty will indicate, decided neither in favor of France nor of Germany, although the compromise reached was obviously more acceptable to the first-mentioned country.

While some sort of independent administration was set up to govern the Saar region the coal mines were handed over by the conference to France, and it was decided that 15 years after the present arrangement a plebiscite should be taken to determine (a) the maintenance of the régime, (b) union with France, (c) union with Germany. In the event of the plebiscite favoring union with Germany it is stipulated that Germany must buy back the coal mines from France.

Since the Saar until recently formed part of the former German Empire, all the officials and employees who found themselves so suddenly servants of the new régime and are thoroughly German in sympathy, and tradition, struck. The situation thus created called for great tact in its handling, and it would seem that at least such is the impression one gets from the angle of Berlin—just that tact was lacking. The circumstances provoking the strike have been outlined alike in the note sent by the German Government to France and more in detail in a long memorandum compiled for the information of neutrals by the German Foreign Office.

### German View

As this document represents the official German view of the matter under review it merits consideration even though obviously the French standpoint would doubtless be diametrically opposed to it. It is pointed out in the memorandum in question that the Peace Treaty transferred to the new Saar "government" or administration all the powers and competencies of the former German imperial government including the right to appoint and dismiss officials. The Peace Treaty, however, in many respects left the position of the government officials uncertain and undefined and the German Government, as their former employers, proposed to the Saar Government that some sort of arrangement might be made between them, regularizing their position. The response of the Saar

Government seems to have been curt in form and in content, the German Government being requested to place at its disposal without conditions all the officials and employees.

The officials when they heard from the German Government, expressed indignation and through their organization and union executives threatened a general strike. Alarmed at the threat the Saar Government summoned delegates of the various official organizations and gave them such assurances as seemed to foreshadow a favorable settlement of the trouble. Among those assurances was one to the effect that no more foreigners would be drafted into the civil service and another promising that in future all disputes involving state officials would only be decided by the government after consultation with their representatives.

### An Unpleasant Business

A deputation of government officials accordingly communicated the good news to Berlin with the result, according to the memorandum, that the equally gratified German Government like Pilate, decided to wash its hands of a hitherto unpleasant business. In a note which it then sent to the Saar Government the German Government declared that it had placed the officials at the disposal of the new administration not unconditionally but as a result of the assurances which had been given them.

It is declared with emphasis in the recently issued memorandum that the expectations of the officials have not been fulfilled. It is complained, firstly, that the new statutes governing the Saar Civil Service were drawn up by the government without seeking the collaboration of the officials and that all vital suggestions afterward made by them were rejected. In particular it is contended that the right of dismissal of officials has been vested in the heads of department chiefs, almost all of whom are Frenchmen. Another clause, against which the representatives of the officials are declared to have protested in vain, imposed limitations on the officials' professional

organizations in the sense that political aims were to be excluded and neither union between officials of various branches of the civil service nor union with the different German organizations was to be tolerated.

### Workers Alarmed

The latter prohibition caused alarm among the government and workers and a threatened strike was only averted by the issue of a proclamation which declared that the Saar Government offered no objection to its servants as distinct from officials becoming or being members of German labor unions. The protests of the officials, blackcoated and other workers, were left unheeded and the long threatened strike followed. The government declared a state of reinforced martial law and placed the whole of the Saar Basin under the control of a French general. A section of the government workers—railwaymen, postmen, and engineers—also joined the officials' strike but the government cleverly disarmed the general body of working class opinion by pretending that German junkers and jingoes had engineered the movement. It is quite certain that the French troops acted with great vigor and energy.

It is complained that French soldiers searched the Saar woods and seized strikers who had fled there for shelter and safety and compelled them to return to work. It is further alleged that under the cover of martial law the French expelled 300 leaders of the German movement—professors, priests, pastors, and journalists—and have generally done their utmost to crush a perfectly legitimate movement.

Such, in highly summarized form, is the case of the German Government in this vexed problem. As already indicated the view of the French Government would differ from it as the poles differ; but one thing is quite certain, irrespective of present rights and wrongs, namely, the compromise made at Versailles is going to be a constant source of embitterment of German-French relations and a danger to the peace of Europe.



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## PORTUGAL MISSING ITS OPPORTUNITIES

People Know There Is No Hope for Nation While Power Is Given to "None but a Few of Present Generation Politicians"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Conditions and circumstances do not tend to improve with the advent of each of the many new governments that are given to Portugal in these days, and even the most stupid people have lost faith in this form of remedy and in all the protestations of the politicians newly come to power, perceiving that the case of the country gets steadily worse. The Granjo Government has been in office but a month or two, and it was to be a remedy for all the evils, but the state of things is now even worse than in the brief times of its predecessor, the Da Silva Government, which at the outset of its career promised something which to the distracted Portuguese had then the looks of a millennium. The people know quite well, having been told it often enough by their intelligent and disinterested counselors, that there is no hope for them or their country while power is given to none but a few of the present generation of politicians, who have lost sight of all real values and also their senses in a mad political game, serving at the same time private capitalist interests, profiteers and corruptors of various kinds.

As each new government proves a failure, there is a reversion to some old form, previously proved to be such, but the people have not the courage or the strength to put an end to the system by which these "White Bolsheviks," as the political plunderers are coming to be called, are ruining the country. It is a melancholy fact that only the real or Red Bolsheviks give them any anxiety. The manufacturers, traders, and commercial people generally are sighing for the great opportunities that Portugal is missing, but they do nothing but sigh.

### Celebrating a Revolution

During the very few weeks that the Antonio Granjo government has been in office the situation has, as stated, become worse. Prices of food and other necessities have recently made another pronounced move on the upward slope, and there have been outbreaks of discontent in many parts, the worst having been at Oporto, in which district the condition of things seems to be more acute than for some time. Oporto in the last days of September arranged to celebrate the centenary of the Liberal revolution of 1820, and it was announced that the President of the Republic would visit the chief city of the north to assist at the festival. There have been some differences of opinion as to whether it is exactly wise to celebrate revolutions of any kind in Portugal in these days, and little has been heard of this centenary until quite lately, when it appeared to some patriotic spirits that it could not be overlooked. Others have thought that, apart from questions of expediency, Portugal at present had little justification in celebrating anything that was concerned with political freedom.

However it was at Oporto that the great movement of 1820, which resulted in the conversion of the form of government to a limited monarchy and the drawing up of a new constitution with a parliament—while at the same time Brazil was lost—was begun, and the people of the north have decided to take advantage of the occasion to point out that all ways they have been in the van of progress, and that always Lisbon lags. A hundred years ago Portugal was in a distressed condition after the Peninsular War. King John VI was absent in Brazil and the government of the regency was very unpopular. The attitude of England toward her old ally had become unsatisfactory; the Portuguese really began to hate the English then as well as the King and their regency, and they set up a cry of "Portugal for the Portuguese," objecting strenuously to the despotic methods of Field Marshal Beresford and Lord Stuart de Rothesay, who at the request of John were virtually governing Portugal.

### English Officers Expelled

In 1820 Marshal Beresford went to Brazil with the object of getting money from the King to pay army arrears, and while he was away the people of Oporto started the revolution, which was led by Col. Antonio de Silveira, Brito da Fonseca and other officers of the garrison. Lisbon followed the Oporto lead, the English officers were expelled from Portugal, Field Marshal Beresford was not permitted to come back again, a new regency was set up and a constituent assembly was summoned for the purpose of drawing up a new constitution for Portugal.

The assembly was highly democratic, the survivals of feudalism were abolished, the Inquisition was stopped, and a start was made with an attempt at parliamentary government, though not a good start. The King came back from Brazil and accepted the situation. That was the beginning of a new era in Portuguese history; 100 years later the country is certainly starting on another new era, and it is more difficult to see the road forward than it was in 1820. Mistakes were made then; the wiser Portuguese say that more are being made now. So Oporto celebrates, and people have been saying that these signs and memories are ominous, and wondering, as it is inevitably wondered, if there will be what may be called forced coincidences. Almost immediately the

rectorate of the Democratic party is to assemble in Oporto.

Coincidences being mentioned, there is one that has to be noticed immediately. In 1820 a feature of the popular discontent was the disgust of the people against the ecclesiastics, and the way they turned on them when they took the government into their own hands. Now, on the eve of the centenary celebrations at Oporto, there have been demonstrations of a most pronounced character against the Roman Catholics, and the movement has spread to other parts. Recently a new Bishop of Leiria was appointed, and on his taking possession the ceremonies were attended by the Papal Nuncio and various other dignitaries. The circumstances are hardly most opportune for this kind of thing in Portugal now. But at the Workmen's Roman Catholic Club at Oporto a solemn meeting was held to render homage to the new Bishop, and the Bishop of Oporto came to preside over these proceedings. Many sections of Oporto society felt that it were better if this sort of thing were not done so openly in Portugal now, and the local syndicalists took the lead in active protest, though many declare that not the syndicalists only were concerned in the proceedings. They proceeded in force to the meeting place, forced their way in, shouting their "vivas" and "mueras," smashing the furniture and laying violent hands upon those whom they encountered.

The Bishop of Oporto made a speedy exit, the other Roman Catholic dignitaries followed his example and disappeared in a not particularly dignified manner. Syndicalists and Roman Catholics struggled finely against each other, the confusion was enormous, and from the point of view of a dispassionate student of the antics of humanity, the situation was enormously interesting when the Republican Guard and various other units of soldiery came up and stopped it all, the syndicalists then taking to their heels. Seven wounded were left on the floor of the Roman Catholic Club, and some of them are said to be grave cases.

This affair was important in itself; it was more so when considered in conjunction with other circumstances. For at the same time that the syndicalists were operating on the Roman Catholic Club another force of them appeared in a threatening manner before the barracks of the third military division, and their attitude was such that the military called in the Republican Guard. It was later a question as to whether the syndicalists on this occasion had it in mind to try to obtain possession of some pieces of artillery at the barracks, or whether they were endeavoring to turn the attention of the authorities from the business they had in hand at the Roman Catholic Club and elsewhere to this place.

### Syndicalist Rising

There have been reports of a planned syndicalist rising in the Alto Minho, chiefly in Guimarães and Vizeira, where there is a large working class population employed in the factories. At the same time the Oporto authorities have been informed of the existence of a big plot at Braga, and military forces have been sent along there with a motor wagon armed with machine guns. Braga is an old-fashioned sort of place, some 30 or 40 miles northeast of Oporto, and with a population of about 25,000 exports itself more industrially than the majority of Portuguese towns and has manufactures of felt hats, cutlery, and jewelry. It is noticeable that many of the best parts of the north, which economically and in other ways is of more account to the country than the south, are taking to these disturbed ways. Not only at Oporto have there been collisions between the syndicalists and others and the Roman Catholics. A similar thing has happened at San Bento, where the Republicans were the chief opponents of the Roman Catholics, and the Republican guard had in this case also to interfere. Then at other places there have been demonstrations against the high cost of living. At Santarem these have been acute, originating in the increased price of sardines. After a few days Santarem was in a state of war. The police detectives, sent to Setubal, informed headquarters that during the recent few days of rioting, damage and destruction to the value of 92,000 escudos had been done. As an example of the high cost of foodstuffs, even of fish on this coast where fish is so plentiful and easily obtained, it is reported from Cascaes, a fishing center a few miles from Lisbon, that

every head of cod costs in the market three escudos, the normal value of the escudo being approximately the American dollar. At Tomer, Alcanede, Povoa de Lanhoso and other places there have also been more or less violent demonstrations against the high cost of living.

### An Anxious Situation

In Lisbon itself the situation is anxious. The civil servants recently announced that they would go in force to the Chamber of Deputies and insist on the demands they have formulated being complied with. Trouble was expected on this occasion, and great precautions were taken in the precincts of the Chamber, but nothing happened. A day or two later it was announced that a "military parade," which might be interpreted as a military demonstration, took place in the city. The people turned out in a mass to watch the soldiers marching, and the President of the Republic witnessed the spectacle from the terrace of the National Theater, which overlooks the Rocio. Throughout the city the utmost precautions are continually taken, especially in the Rocio and the Terreiro do Paço. Through-out the night the Republican Guard patrols, and upon occasion there are displays of cavalry. The Association of Tobacco Workers was holding a meeting in the Rua do Mirante when there were reports of disturbances, and a detachment of infantry was sent along to the place to keep things straight. At Bemfica an aviator lieutenant, Paica Simoes, was insulted by a number of persons who fired pistols at him; the officer retaliating by drawing his revolver and shooting at his assailants.

Such is Portugal at the time of the celebrations of the revolution of 1920, when the people achieved a great triumph for democracy and liberty.

## DATE OF LIQUOR VOTE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The vote upon the prohibition issue in British Columbia will take place on October 20. The legislation providing for the plebiscite puts two issues before the electors, namely the present prohibition act as amended at the last session of the Legislature, and governmental control and sale of spirituous and malt liquors in sealed packages. In connection with the latter proposal the electors will be voting purely upon the question of government control and sale. Should they approve of this, it will be necessary at the next session of the Legislature to bring down legislation setting forth the details of how government control and sale will be made effective, to what extent restrictions will be imposed and other features thereof as well as providing machinery for the carrying on of the liquor business by the government.

In the case that the majority of the electors approve the continuance of the present Prohibition Act then it is the announced policy of the government to submit later another plebiscite, under the federal legislation, giving the people the opportunity of saying whether they will go still further in the direction of a bone dry Province by putting an end to the importation of liquor into British Columbia for private consumption. In the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, voting on the question of the prohibition of importation will take place on October 25, but the voting in this Province on October 20 is not on that issue at all. In British Columbia new voters' lists have been prepared for the forthcoming plebiscite, in which, for the first time in this Province, the women will vote on the liquor issue.

### EXCHANGE PROFESSOR NAMED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Henry Guy, dean of the faculty of letters at the University of Toulouse, France, is to be the French exchange professor of Harvard University this year. He is professor of French literature at Toulouse, as well as dean, and has written various works on the French literature of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. He is to give one course in the department of romance languages during the second half-year, and also a series of public lectures on Cornille. Meanwhile Professor A. B. Hart, '80, will go to Paris as the Harvard exchange professor at the Sorbonne.

## A CLEARING HOUSE IN ROAD TRANSPORT

British Automobile Association Has Formed a Chain of Service Stations and Clearing Houses Throughout Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That annual reports are necessarily dull affairs was disproved at the annual meeting of the Automobile Association and Motor Union held recently in London. In one week this year 2666 members joined the association, and over a considerable period had been joining at the rate of one per minute. The present membership is approaching 150,000.

This rapid progress is due in part to the phenomenal increase in the number of motorists, but in a large measure undoubtedly it is the harvest of the association's untiring and aggressive policy of providing road benefits for its members. The association has recognized from its early days that one of its chief functions is to make motor touring safe and free from unnecessary roadside trouble for its members. The British Automobile Association boasts that it has the largest road organization of any motoring association in the world, and that it intends to keep that position. Its scouts, in their familiar A. A. uniform, control the chief traffic centers on our main roads. Roadside telephone boxes have been erected which are open night and day to A. A. members. A. A. listed hotels welcome the motorist, and cater especially for his needs in all the larger and many of the smaller towns and villages. Recently kits of tools have been added to the first-aid appliances of the motorcycle patrols, for the use of members who persist in leaving at home the particular tool they need. There is scarcely a corner of the world where a motor car can penetrate that has not been covered by the Foreign Touring Information Department of the association.

### A Revolutionary Scheme

Perhaps it is the vigorous growth of the road organization that has rendered the association comparatively weak on its parliamentary side. Not the least of its functions should be to secure for motorists, so large a proportion of whom it numbers as members, just legislation. The new taxation proposals are admittedly unjust to certain sections of the motoring community; but in spite of their well-supported organizations, motorists have been unable to make their voice heard to any real purpose in parliament and the press. It is a matter to which the British Automobile Association would be wise to give urgent consideration. In these matters a virile self-reliance, useful in other directions, might well give place to a full and complete cooperation with other bodies with advantage to the motoring public.

It is not only with pleasure motoring that the British Automobile Association is concerned; it has just made public the details of a scheme of clearing houses that may well revolutionize motor transport in Britain.

The larger industrial concerns who run their own road transport, and to a somewhat lesser extent the motor haulage contractor, have always been handicapped by "dead" mileage costs. A large manufacturer in London will deliver goods to Liverpool by road, and his motor lorries return empty to London. Another large manufacturer in Liverpool delivers goods to London and his transports return empty to Liverpool. One fleet of lorries could do both journeys at a considerable saving in cost, but up to the present there has been very little machinery for effective cooperation between trading concerns using the same routes. What cooperation there has been along these lines was local and fragmentary or, relying solely on advertisements, was comparatively expensive and uncertain.

The Automobile Association has now put into operation a scheme which incorporates the majority of the existing organizations, and in addition provides clearing houses and agents in numerous outlying towns and villages. In all some 600 agents have already been appointed, forming a chain of service stations and clearing houses from Land's End to John o' Groats and from Dover to Holyhead.

### Far-Reaching Effects

The far-reaching effects of this scheme will readily be seen. When it is in full working order, a manufacturer or contractor who has an empty lorry at Leicester for return to London will, by application at the Leicester A. A. agents, be almost certain of a load for the journey. As the scheme develops and its possibilities become known, the problem of "dead" mileage will be almost entirely eliminated. It is not difficult to foresee that the operation of this service will considerably improve the prospects of motor haulage in Britain and quickly reduce road transport costs. The British manufacturer has already grasped the advantages of having his goods hauled from factory to dock, or his war matériel from dock to works with but one loading and unloading, thus avoiding the annoying experience of having his goods lost en route to the works because they have been shunted into a country railway siding. If to these existing advantages there can be shown a clear all-round saving in cost a revolution in commercial haulage will take place, and road transport replace rail transport in the near future.

### ALBERTA TO HOLD LIQUOR REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Registration for the prohibition referendum to be taken on October 25, is now in order, and the number of voters registering proves that the temperance issue is a very live issue in Alberta. The temperance forces are working steadily and effectively and have every hope of winning out. The vote on October 25 will not only decide as to whether Alberta will continue to allow the inter-provincial shipment of

liquor. It will also decide whether the Province will go bone dry, as at the last session of the Legislature Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, announced that he would look upon the vote of the people as an expression of their wishes in this regard. If the referendum carried, it would mean, he said, that the people wanted a bone dry province, which would mean not only a cessation of the inter-provincial shipment of liquor but also stop the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes.

A plebiscite of all members of the Alberta Medical Association to ascertain their views on the subject of liquor prescriptions has been taken by the executive of the association. The medical practitioners were asked to answer three questions: First, "Are you in favor of medical men prescribing liquor as provided in the Alberta Liquor Act?" Second, "Are you in favor of restricting the number of prescriptions to 50, 75, or 100 per month?" Third, "Are you in favor of medical practitioners prescribing liquor for other than strictly medicinal purposes?"

### VICTORIA AMENDS ARBITRATION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Important changes in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act were made in a bill put before the Federal House of Representatives by the government. The bill makes provision for setting aside or varying an award if the court is satisfied that "abnormal circumstances have arisen which affect the fundamental justice" of the decision.

"Industrial matters" have a wider definition and include "any matter as to the demarcation of functions of any employees or classes of employees." A lock-out may now mean, in addition to other interpretation, "the total or partial refusal of employers acting in combination to give work, if the refusal is unreasonable." Similarly a strike is defined as a total or partial refusal to accept work if such refusal is unreasonable. The penalty for doing anything in the nature of a lock-out or strike, or assisting in the continuance of either, is £1000. The bill gives the Governor-General power to appoint deputy presidents of the court, and it also provides that agreements between parties shall have the same effect as an award of the court.

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## OPTIMISTIC REPORTS OF WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—"The feeling generally throughout the west is one of optimism," said the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, M.P., Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval Affairs in the Dominion Cabinet, upon his return to Montreal after an extensive tour of western Canada. "In Alberta," he continued, "I motored over thousands of acres of grain-growing and ranching lands and found that the crops this year never were better. I was convinced of this by seeing them for myself. I also saw the crops when traveling over the Canadian National Railway, westward, and over the main line of the Canadian Railway eastward, and as far as one could judge they are, generally speaking, good, particularly so in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan, and Manitoba."

On my western trip I visited Winnipeg, Prince Rupert, Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Calgary. Prince Rupert I found recovering from its inactivity during the war and this city and port has a bright future. Prince Rupert is 500 miles nearer the Orient than any other Pacific port. The magnificent valley that the National Railway passes through to Prince Rupert, while sparsely settled as yet, will in time take care of many settlers. I am confident. It is a good mixed farming and fruit-growing district. In Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster I found business conditions, generally speaking, flourishing. The export trade from British Columbia is only beginning."

## SPECIAL SQUADRON BASED ON CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Benjamin C. Bryan was ordered yesterday to assume command on October 12 of a special service squadron of five light cruisers and four gunboats to be based on the Canal Zone for duty in Central and South American waters. The Dolphin, heretofore official boat of the Secretary of the Navy, will be his flagship.

Naval officers said that the purpose of organizing the new squadron was to place under a centralized command all vessels on duty in Central and South American waters and to eliminate complications between the Atlantic and Pacific fleet commands in connection with assignment of vessels to special duty in those waters.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## TRADERS FAVORING LOW-PRICED RAILS

Market Quotations Indicate Speculators Are Switching From Industrials to Railroad Issues—Some Big Gains This Year

NEW YORK, New York—With the industrial market more susceptible to bear raids than the railroad group, in part due to price revisions in process, traders are switching from industrials to rails. Many are selling industrials, and putting the proceeds into low-priced rails, thereby being able to take on a much larger quantity of new stock. As a result the market in the "little rails" is increasing in activity, and by being able to purchase two, three and even four times as much railroad stocks as industrial shares sold, traders figure that continuation of the present railroad market, in part due to price revisions in process, may result in any loss sustained in the recent decline in the industrial group, but also may show good profits.

Some stocks regarded a few months ago as "little rails" are working out of that class. St. Louis Southwestern, as recently as February 11, sold down to 11. This week it sold as high as 40, an advance of 263 per cent in little more than seven months. St. Louis & San Francisco sold at 15 1/2 February 13, and this week as high as 33. Investment buying of rails has been directed to seasonal dividend payers, which earlier in the year sold at prices which yielded as high as 10 per cent, but the speculation has been in the lower-priced issues, whose intrinsic value, it is figured, has been strengthened by the Transportation Act and the rate increases.

The course of a number of railroad stocks which sold at 10 or less this year is given in the following table. Four of the stocks listed, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Seaboard Air Line, Western Maryland and Wheeling & Lake Erie made new highs for the year Tuesday:

	1920	1919
High Low High Low		
Atl. R. & Atl. 12 1/2 6 15 1/2 6		
Chicago & West. 13 7 12 7 1/2		
Chicago & West. 13 7 12 7 1/2		
Denver & Rio Gr. 3 1/2 15 1/2 3 1/2		
do pfd 16 1/2 3 1/2 2 1/2 1/2		
Erie 21 1/2 9 1/2 20 1/2 12 1/2		
Min. & St. Louis 15 1/2 9 1/2 14 1/2 9 1/2		
Miss. Kansas & Tex. 11 1/2 16 1/2 4 1/2		
do pfd 18 7 15 1/2 8 1/2		
Seaboard Air Line 10 1/2 6 12 1/2 6 1/2		
do pfd 19 1/2 10 23 1/2 12 1/2		
Wabash 12 1/2 7 13 1/2 7 1/2		
West. Maryland 12 1/2 8 1/2 11 1/2 7 1/2		
Wheel & Lake Erie 15 1/2 9 18 1/2 7 1/2		

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$2,584,287	\$4,359,100
Operating expenses	2,500,200	4,108,352
Operating profit	84,087	250,748
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	225,830,997	267,207,127
Operating expenses	220,824,825	268,981,922
Operating profit	5,006,172	18,225,205

NORTHERN PACIFIC		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$9,095,622	\$14,444,468
Operating expenses	8,462,852	14,383,307
Operating profit	632,770	6,061,161
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	68,048,412	5,244,929
Operating expenses	64,115,151	5,792,662
Operating profit	3,933,261	14,136,267

PITTSBURGH		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$3,930,442	\$5,825,628
Operating expenses	428,855	1,607,183
Operating profit	3,501,587	4,218,445
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	25,072,796	3,038,405
Operating expenses	1,525,843	3,349,117
Operating profit	23,546,953	1,689,288

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$2,682,725	\$8,671,663
Operating expenses	322,924	1,364,204
Operating profit	2,359,801	7,307,459
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	17,433,642	1,813,352
Operating expenses	3,557,620	3,282,283
Operating profit	13,876,022	4,531,069

CHICAGO & ALTON		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$2,618,421	\$4,613,611
Operating expenses	477,732	1,557,395
Operating profit	2,140,689	3,056,216
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	37,213	895,838
Operating expenses	1,917,482	2,544,104
Operating profit	35,300	1,341,734

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$1,917,482	\$544,104
Operating expenses	250,604	245,411
Operating profit	1,666,878	298,693
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	12,562,751	3,452,332
Operating expenses	1,161,447	339,405
Operating profit	11,401,304	3,112,927

BOSTON & MAINE		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$1,917,482	\$544,104
Operating expenses	250,604	245,411
Operating profit	1,666,878	298,693
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	12,562,751	3,452,332
Operating expenses	1,161,447	339,405
Operating profit	11,401,304	3,112,927

PHILADELPHIA & READING		
August—	1920	1919
Operating revenue	\$1,917,482	\$544,104
Operating expenses	250,604	245,411
Operating profit	1,666,878	298,693
From Jan 1—		
Operating revenue	12,562,751	3,452,332
Operating expenses	1,161,447	339,405
Operating profit	11,401,304	3,112,927

## NEW YORK STOCKS PROFESSIONAL TONE IN STOCK MARKET

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	31
Allied Chem	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Car & Pdr	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	132
Am Int'l Corp	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Loco	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Smelter	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Wire	72 1/2	72 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Anacosta	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Atchafalpa	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atl. Gulf & W.I.	142 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	142
Baldwin Loco	109 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
B & O	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Beth Steel	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Can Pac	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Chamfer	44 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Chl. M. & St. P.	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
C. M. & St. P. pfd	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	61
Chl. R. I. & Pac.	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Col Graph	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Col Prods	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Cuba Steel	132 1/2	132 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Cuba Cane	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
End Johnson	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Erie R.R.	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Gen Electric	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	18 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Goodrich	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Gr No pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Inspiration	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Paper	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Inventive	35 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Marine	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Marine pfd	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Mex Pet	187 1/2	187 1/2	183 1/2	184 1/2
Midvale	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mo Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. Y. Central	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
No Pacific	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Pan Am	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Pan Am Pet	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Pier-Arrow	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Punta Alegre	72 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Reading	93 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep I & S	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Roy Dutch N. Y.	85 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Sinclair	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
So Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
So Railway	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Studebaker	55 1/2	56 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Trans Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Texas Co	47 1/2	48 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U. S. Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
U. S. Realty	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U. S. Rubber	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
U. S. Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U. S. Sugar	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Westinghouse	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Willis-Over	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Total sales	971,300 shares.			

## STRONG POSITION OF EQUIPMENT CONCERNS

NEW YORK, New York—It is claimed that the railroads within three years will need between 600,000 and 700,000 new cars. That equipment concerns are in a position to handle a record business without strain is evident from their present strong cash position. No branch of industry is stronger from a standpoint of inventories than equipment companies. The last annual reports of four equipment companies, American Car & Foundry, Railway Steel Spring, American Locomotive and Baldwin Locomotive, showed combined inventories of less than \$40,000,000, compared with \$98,500,000 January 31, 1919. The American Car & Foundry's inventories dropped from around \$43,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Railway Steel Spring's from \$53,000,000 to \$3,800,000. American Locomotive's from \$21,500,000 to \$7,300,000, and Baldwin's from \$25,300,000 to \$13,800,000.

The American Car & Foundry Company had nearly \$48,000,000 cash and investment securities. American Locomotive \$36,000,000, Baldwin \$13,000,000 and Railway Steel Spring \$6,700,000. No branch of industry can show such a drastic shrinkage in inventories, and the small stocks of raw material and other products entering into the manufacture of cars and locomotives indicate that equipment companies will be able to build up inventories when needed on a low cost basis.

## COTTON MARKET

FOREIGN BONDS				
	Open	High	Low	Last
glo-French 5s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 7 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 10 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 13 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 16 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 19 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 22 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 25 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 28 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 31 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 34 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 37 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 40 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 43 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 46 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 49 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 52 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 55 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 58 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 61 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 64 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 67 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 70 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 73 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 76 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 79 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 82 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 85 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 88 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 91 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 94 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 97 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 100 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 103 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 106 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 109 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 112 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 115 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 118 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 121 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 124 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 127 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 130 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 133 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 136 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 139 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 142 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 145 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 148 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 151 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 154 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 157 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 160 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 163 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 166 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 169 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 172 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 175 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 178 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 181 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 184 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 187 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 190 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 193 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 196 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 199 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 202 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 205 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 208 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 211 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 214 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 217 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 220 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 223 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 226 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 229 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 232 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 235 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 238 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 241 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 244 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 247 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 250 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 253 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 256 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 259 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 262 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 265 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 268 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 271 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 274 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 277 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 280 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 283 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 286 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 289 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 292 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 295 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 298 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 301 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 304 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 307 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 310 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 313 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 316 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 319 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 322 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 325 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 328 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 331 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 334 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 337 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 340 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 343 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 346 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 349 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 352 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 355 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 358 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 361 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 364 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 367 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 370 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 373 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 376 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 379 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 382 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 385 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 388 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 391 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 394 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 397 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 400 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 403 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 406 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 409 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 412 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 415 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 418 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 421 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 424 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 427 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 430 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 433 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 436 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 439 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 442 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 445 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 448 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 451 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 454 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 457 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 460 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 463 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 466 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 469 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 472 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 475 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 478 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 481 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 484 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 487 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 490 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 493 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 496 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 499 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 502 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 505 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 508 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 511 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 514 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 517 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 520 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 523 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 526 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 529 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 532 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 535 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 538 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 541 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 544 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 547 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 550 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 553 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
glo-French 556 1/2s ..	97 1/2	98 1/2		

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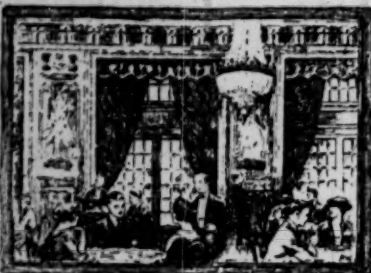


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BUFFALO, N. Y.  
European plan. Every  
room an outside room.  
\$2.50 up. On Empire  
Tours. Road guide free.  
C. A. MINER,  
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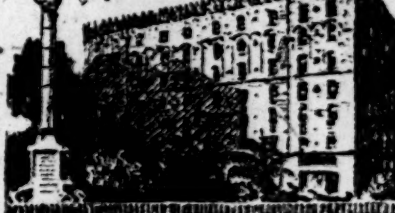
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Several exceptional 2 and 3  
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The Plaza gives the best  
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Fourth at Main  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT  
—We cater only to people of refine-  
ment.  
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Further particulars at any office of  
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FACING ON ACACIA PARK  
THOROUGHLY MODERN. EUROPEAN PLAN.  
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR.  
Colorado Springs has an unexcelled all year  
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Absolutely Fire Proof  
Every Room with Private Bath  
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250 desirable rooms furnished to suit  
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"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"  
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An homelike hotel with the essen-  
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Every room with a private connecting  
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For 1 person, \$2.50, 2.00, 1.50 per day  
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Two Connecting Rooms, Two Parlor, Two  
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Special weekly rates and descriptive booklet on application  
Excellent Restaurant: Moderate Prices: Ladies' Orchestra  
The Savoy, very centrally located, is within a short distance of all Churches, Theatres,  
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Open the year round for permanent and transient business  
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Monadnock Mountain, Jaffrey, N. H.  
ALTITUDE 1200-3100 FEET  
OPEN ALL YEAR  
Highest point in New Hampshire, near Boston. Well defined trails through Pine  
and Balsam Forests. Dry air. Warm and comfortable inn, modern in every  
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THREE-HOUR RIDE FROM BOSTON



## Hotel Hemenway

BOSTON, MASS.

Overlooking the beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious  
atmosphere of a private home. To  
ladies traveling alone courteous pro-  
tection is assured.  
One person, \$3.00 a day.  
Two persons (double bed), 4.00 a day.  
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No rooms without bath.  
L. H. TORREY, Manager.

## The Falmouth Hotel

Management of Mr. Carleton Glidden

Rehabilitated and Newly Furnished 1920

European Plan—Also Cafeteria  
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The Hotel is especially adapt-  
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Scenic Booklet with Tour Map on Request.  
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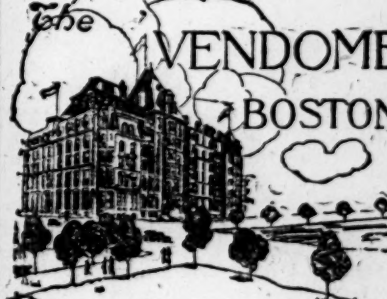
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Half hour from Boston. Attractive Winter  
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Rooms single and ex. suits. Write or phone  
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Visit New England. Become  
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Delightfully situated in the  
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Quickly accessible to every-  
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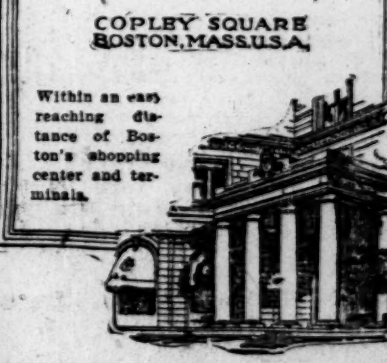
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Send for illustrated booklet.  
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tance of Bos-  
ton's shopping  
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Grand Tower—Street Floor.  
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social  
activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet  
famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.

1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH  
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up.  
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The Famous  
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29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 150 spotless rooms you may  
select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We  
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As hotel of unusual distinction, whose  
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make it unrivaled as a stopping place  
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A World Center of  
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Under the Direction of  
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Many of the amazing interests and lux-  
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Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

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"Get off the train and turn to the left"

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Opposite Grand Central Terminal

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A short block from the Station

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HOTEL ADVERTISING CHARGE

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Minimum Space Acceptable  
14 lines (1 inch), \$4.50.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARD PROBLEM  
AT NORTHWESTERN

E. W. McDevitt Is Facing a Difficult Task in Building Varsity Football Eleven at Northwestern University This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—With only a remnant of last year's team for a nucleus, E. W. McDevitt, head football coach at Northwestern University, faces the task of selecting a varsity eleven from 40 candidates, most of whom are in need of thorough drilling in the fundamentals of the game. Conference opponents of the Purple will, almost without exception, have the initial advantage of veteran out-lets who already know advanced football and are now studying complex offenses.

Added to this handicap of green material, Coach McDevitt lacks knowledge of what his veterans may be relied upon to do in battle, as both he and his two assistants saw new at Northwestern last year. McDevitt is a graduate of Yale University and coached football there as well as at Northwestern several years ago, and also at the University of Minnesota. He succeeds C. W. Bachman as head of the Purple football staff.

George Santelli, first assistant coach, played football for four years at Lehigh University, where he was an expert end. He is a champion wrestler and a star baseball player and will coach these two sports in addition to football at Northwestern. Stanley Putnam, another assistant football coach, was a star line grifter at Northwestern in '16 and '17.

Exceptional weight in the line may make up for some lack of experience of the candidates in this department. There are four men who weigh 200 pounds or over. A majority of the veterans, too, is concentrated on the line positions, so it appears that the Purple should have a strong forward wall if it has nothing else.

Of the 22 men awarded football "N's" last year, 10 have graduated. Four who might play another year will not return, leaving eight letter men to bear the burden. Of the four veterans who might return but will not, is the captain-elect, J. F. Daley '21.

Tackle, whose drop-kick brought a 3-to-2 victory in the only Conference game Northwestern won last year, W. R. Brightmire '21, star quarterback, is another who is not to return. Chief of the returning letter men is E. W. Lane '22. He was the best open-field runner and punter on the team last year. He probably figured in more brilliant plays than any other Purple halfback. He also played quarterback. V. C. Gordon '22 was a substitute halfback last year and will probably win a regular place this fall.

Another letter man, R. D. Towns '21, who did good work at fullback last year, is back in the uniform; but Coach McDevitt is breaking him in at end this season. Then J. A. Turner '22, another veteran, who was a star tackle last year, is being tried out for an end position. Edward Lassiter '21, letter man, also wants to play end.

Stanley Hathaway '22, Graham Penfield '22 and G. B. Gibson '22, complete the list of letter men. Hathaway is trying for center; Penfield is back at guard, where he played creditably last year; and Gibson will try for quarterback, in which function he substituted last year.

The sophomore recruits who have attracted the most attention so far are H. C. Blackwood and J. S. Ewing, who have revealed ability at opposite ends of the forward pass. Blackwood is one of the heavyweights, at present studying tackle, but his skill at tossing passes, as well as at kicking, may win for him a backfield place. Ewing is tall and slender, swift on his feet, and can pick a ball out of the air at almost any angle and speed. He is pretty sure of an end position.

E. W. Palmer '23 is showing ability as a field general and may get the quarterback place in preference to the veteran Gibson. Rutledge Coleman is another sophomore with talent for manipulating a team. J. J. Patterson '23 is trying for fullback and has little competition. Two sophomores, Bernard Szold and Harry Grausnick, are alternating with the veterans Lane and Gordon at halfback.

Other candidates are D. M. Mills '23 and C. G. Shearon '23, ends; H. D. Penfield '23, R. O. Dahl '23 and D. W. Wright '23, tackles; W. H. Erwine '23, G. E. Magnuson '23, G. R. McKay '22, and A. J. Kelley '23, guards; and H. P. La Court '23 and K. E. Jencks, center. Coach McDevitt had left over to him from the administration of Coach Bachman one of the hardest schedules in the Conference. The season of contests starts October 2 with a non-conference college, then comes University of Minnesota, which looms as one of the chief contenders for the championship. It would have been better for Northwestern to arrange this game at the end of the season, instead of at the start, but Minnesota had other plans. The schedule is as follows:

October 2—Knox College at Northwestern; 9—University of Minnesota at Northwestern; 16—University of Wisconsin at Wisconsin; 20—Indiana University at Indianapolis; November 6—University of Iowa at Iowa; 13—Purdue University at Northwestern; 20—Notre Dame University at Northwestern.

NORTHWESTERN NAMES CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Graham Penfield '22 has been elected captain of the football team at Northwestern University. The failure of J. F. Daley '21, who was elected captain at the close

of the season last year, to return to school, made the vacancy. Penfield played football at Evanston High School and for two years at Phillips Andover Academy. He was a star guard on the Purple eleven last year and will hold the same position this fall. He has stood first in his class scholastically since entering the university.

TWO CLUBS HAVE  
ENTERED CREWS

First Contest of "Fish-Class" Yachts for Lipton Trophy to Take Place October 16 and 17

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The first annual contest between open sloops, 21 feet long, of the so-called "Fish-class" for the \$4000 cup offered by Sir Thomas Lipton, to be contested for between yacht clubs of the Gulf Coast, will be held October 16, on Lake Pontchartrain, off the Southern Yacht Club house at West End. The only entrants so far are the Southern Yacht Club and the Pensacola Yacht Club. There will be three races, one on the afternoon of October 16, one on the forenoon of October 17, and the third on the afternoon of the same day.

Three boats with three different crews will be entered by each club, and the club winning two out of the three races, irrespective of which one of its three boats wins either race, will become custodian of the cup until the same date the following year. Points in each race are to be 6 to the winner, 5 to the second, 4 to the third, 3 to the fourth, 2 to the fifth, and 1 to the sixth.

Both clubs, beginning September 19, are holding elimination races to decide which crews shall sail the little open sloops in the annual contests. The sloops are all exactly alike, having been designed by Rathbone DeBuys of the Southern Yacht Club, and built under his direction, so the Pensacola Yacht Club will not have to ship its boats here, but will send only the nine men who are to handle the three craft, who will sail Southern Yacht Club boats of the same type as their own. The six boats to be used will be drawn for by the six skippers from the two clubs, and each crew will use the same boat throughout the three races, so that there can be no charge of favoritism in the contest.

This cup is the most valuable ever offered along the Gulf Coast, and efforts are being made to get other southern clubs to come into the races for it. Sir Thomas Lipton offered the cup as soon as he learned that Mr. DeBuys had devised a new sailboat and that this boat had become popular on the coast. The Southern Yacht Club now has about 20 of these boats and is building 12 more, while the Pensacola Yacht Club has three and is building six more.

MAJORS ENTER UPON  
THEIR FINAL SERIES

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland .....	95	54	.640
Chicago .....	95	56	.629
New York .....	95	59	.617
St. Louis .....	74	76	.493
Boston .....	72	81	.471
Washington .....	63	89	.413
Detroit .....	59	91	.393
Philadelphia .....	47	103	.313

RESULTS THURSDAY

Cleveland vs. Detroit (postponed).

Washington vs. Philadelphia (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Detroit (two games).

Chicago at St. Louis.

Washington at Philadelphia (two games).

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

St. Louis .....			
Boston .....	61	88	.409
Philadelphia .....	60	90	.400

**RESULTS THURSDAY**

Philadelphia vs. Boston (postponed).  
Brooklyn vs. New York (postponed).

**GAMES TODAY**

Philadelphia at Boston (two games).  
Brooklyn at New York (two games).  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Philadelphia vs. Boston (postponed).

Brooklyn vs. New York (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston (two games).

Brooklyn at New York (two games).

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Yesterday's rain caused postponement in cities where major league games were scheduled, and as a result several double-headers will take place today, and one, that between the Philadelphia and Boston Nationals, tomorrow. The final series of the year in each league will be inaugurated this afternoon.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS  
BIG SQUAD AT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHAPEL HILL, North Carolina—Fifty-five candidates for the 1920 varsity football team at the University of North Carolina have been in training since September 1, under the direction of Head Coach M. E. Fuller and Assistant Coach C. E. White. The schedule of games follows:

October 2—Wake Forest College at Chapel Hill; 9—Yale University at New Haven; 16—University of South Carolina at Chapel Hill; 21—North Carolina State College at Raleigh; 28—Maryland University at Chapel Hill.

November 6—Virginia Military Institute at Chapel Hill; 13—Davidson College at Davidson; 20—University of Virginia at Charlottesville.

SOCCER TEAM TO TOUR CANADA

TORONTO, Ontario—A soccer invasion of Canada is planned by the American Football Association, which proposes to send the forthcoming cup winners on a tour of the Dominion.

PURDUE LOOKS  
FOR FINE TEAM

Eight Letter Men Are Out for the Varsity Football Team at Lafayette, Indiana—A. G. Scanlan Is Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—Purdue University will be represented by a much better team this season than was the case last fall, according to Coach A. G. Scanlan. There are eight "P" men back in gridiron uniforms, as well as eight stars of last year's freshman varsity. Coach Scanlan points out, however, that a number of his best men, including the former freshmen, have had no experience in Conference games, and that much of the success of the season depends on how these men act under fire.

Topping the list of candidates, which is the largest in years, is Capt. F. J. Birk '22, acknowledged to be the best tackle Purdue has ever had. Birk starred on the Purdue Student Army Training Corps varsity in 1915, and last year was rated the best defensive man on the team, and is expected to be the keynote of Scanlan's defense.

R. F. Miller '22, Birk's running mate at the other tackle position, stepped into prominence last year by his offensive and defensive work. He weighs 190 pounds and is considered an ideal man for the function. C. G. Cooley '21, another of last year's letter men, is finding capable rivals in two sophomores, W. R. Swank '22 and A. J. Frazier '23, who are competing for alternate positions at tackle.

Center on the 1919 varsity, C. C. Stanwood '21, letter man, is being hard pushed by A. L. Claypool '23. The latter is heavier, but Stanwood has the advantage of two years' experience in Conference battles.

Three leading candidates for the end positions are all of last year's freshman varsity, O. E. Guley '23, L. A. Reicher '23, and K. A. Garmen '23. Garmen was a member of the Municipal Pier, Chicago, team, one of the best naval training school eleven in 1918.

Backfield candidates are, on the whole, undoubtedly of the highest caliber of any that an Old Gold and Black mentor has had to work with in years. Four veterans of last year's team, all letter men, are available and all in top-notch form. They are J. E. Meeker '22, P. R. Macklin '22, G. W. Hanna '22, and E. B. Wanger '22. Meeker is a line plunger of ability, and the other three are good open field runners.

From last year's freshman backfield come Donald Fields '23, Douglas Fields '23, and E. L. Abramson '23, and several other promising candidates. Donald Fields appears to be the most accurate forward passer on the team, and may make sure of a regular position in the backfield for his ability in this department of the game. Abramson is a good line plunger, while Douglas Fields is a nimble runner in the open.

Coach Scanlan made two discoveries during practice last spring in R. C. Watson '23 and E. S. Rate '22. Neither had previously reported for football practice, but both revealed exceptional punting ability. The fact that their kicking will be needed complicates the difficulty of selecting the backfield.

Followers of the Purdue team are looking forward to the first Conference contest of the year, that with University of Chicago October 9. Purdue has defeated the Maroon but once in the last 22 years, and it is the ambition of the team this year, more than ever, to win this game. The schedule follows:

October 9—University of Chicago at Chicago; 16—Ohio State University at Columbus; 20—Wabash College at Lafayette, Ind.; November 6—Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana; 13—Northwestern University at Evanston; 20—Indiana University at Lafayette, Indiana.

RESULTS THURSDAY

Philadelphia vs. Boston (postponed).

Brooklyn vs. New York (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston (two games).

Brooklyn at New York (two games).

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

St. Louis at Chicago.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Low scoring was the exception in the opening rounds of the Southern Open Golf Championship, held Thursday at the East Lake Links of the Atlanta Athletic Club. Completion of the day's play shows J. M. Barnes, St. Louis professional and winner of the southern tournament last year, three strokes ahead of R. T. Jones Jr., the Atlanta star amateur, who finished in second place with a 78.

Although his score of 75 for the first 18 holes of the tournament is three above par, much credit is due Barnes for the brand of golf he displayed under wind difficulties. Getting a 5 on the first hole, one above par, Barnes brought his score for the first nine holes to par 36 by getting a two on the sixth hole, this being the only two of the day. His 39 on the home stretch is three above par. His card: Out .....

In .....

His 75 on the first and fifteenth holes and a 5 on the last hole kept Jones from leading the field. Slicing his drive into the woods on the fifteenth and pitching his second shot into a trap just off the green on the eighteenth hole, cost Jones four extra strokes.

John Hutchinson of Chicago and

Harry Hampton of Richmond, both professionals, tied for third honors with 79 apiece. The high cards turned in by Hutchinson and Fred McLeod of Washington, two well-known professional golfers, indicate the handicap under which the players labored. The cards of 88 or better follow:

Out In Ttl

J. M. Barnes, St. Louis .....

R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta .....

John Hutchinson, Chicago .....

Harry Hampton, Richmond .....

Sussex .....

Willie Ogg, Atlanta .....

J. D. Edgar, Atlanta .....

C. W. Hackney, Northfield .....

E. K. McCarthy, Jacksonville .....

William Kild, Minneapolis .....

Les Diegel, Chicago .....

C. W. Hall, Birmingham .....

R. H. Craigs, Louisville .....

Robert Macdonald, Chicago .....

James McKenzie, Chattanooga .....

W. P. Goebble, Charlotte .....

George Livingston, Nashville .....

J. G. Campbell, Mobile .....

Freddie Macleod, Washington .....

David Thompson, Macon .....

Frank Ogg, Atlanta .....

C. V. Rainwater, Atlanta .....

George Campbell, Richmond .....

John Bernard, Atlanta .....

G. C. Dow, Jackson .....

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David Thompson, Macon .....

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C. V. Rainwater, Atlanta .....

George Campbell, Richmond .....

John Bernard, Atlanta .....

G. C. Dow, Jackson .....

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANCHESTER, England—Association football, in Lancashire, seems likely to be played and witnessed, during the coming season, with increased enthusiasm. The majority of league teams have been considerably strengthened, and will, it is hoped, make a brave display whilst endeavoring to obtain victory in the football league championship.

Blackburn Rovers have made few additions to their team, although 15 men have been dropped from the reserve list. It is considered by some that the directors would have been better advised had they secured one or two more players of repute, as out of a playing strength of 29 only 12 have had one or more seasons' experience in first-class football. Two good goalkeepers are available in R. Sewell and A. Robinson, and for halfback play L. Thorpe, Reilly, and T. Heaton will be found useful men. The Burnley club, which, last season, finished second in the standing of the football league, division I, has tried to build up a good eleven, particular attention being given to the formation of the attacking line, which hitherto has been the team's weak spot in the matter of goal scoring.

Everton, one of the 12 clubs which combined to form the football association in 1888, has been subjected to several alterations, which, it is expected, will improve the general efficiency of the team. The defense has been strengthened by the inclusion of J. Macdonald, of the Alderstonians, and the forward line has been stiffened by the addition of C. Crossley from Sunderland, and D. Read from Belfast.

The directors of Bolton Wanderers, the team looking forward to another very successful season, although they have had difficulty in adding necessary strength to the halfback line for which they have now secured J. R. Elvey, of Luton. G. Guy should make a good center-forward, judging by his score of close upon 70 goals for Abernethy last season; and E. Burns, inside-left, and William Carney, inside-right, are expected to show up well.

The Liverpool management is optimistic about the coming season, and it has good reason so to be, for several capable players have been secured who should help to maintain the high standard set by the club. Billy Scott, the Irish international goalkeeper, has been signed on, and for the fullback positions there are four good men available, E. Longworth, D. McKinley, T. Lucas, and W. Jenkinson. Manchester United, too, has been doing some overhauling. The forward line has been strengthened, and the defense, in the opinion of the directors, is second to none in the league. J. W. Mew, A. Steward, and R. H. Beale are, of course, among the best goalkeepers in the kingdom. The halfback line, too, is good, and should prove a real support to the forward men.

Although Stockport County has lost several players who have been transferred to other clubs, it is believed that, in time, a useful team can be built up from the amateurs and professionals who have signed on. A. Walmley, the well-known Blackburn Rovers halfback, has been secured, as has J. Thompson, who scored 65 goals for New Mills last season. Preston North End have searched diligently for players to strengthen their team, but have not been so successful, although they have resulted in any drastic changes, as only two new men, outside right and goal, have been secured.

Both Manchester City and Oldham Athletic are anticipating much success. Although both these teams finished, last season, in the lower half of the standing, they are possessed of some talented players. Now that several new men have been signed on, both elevens are more formidable than hitherto, and should rise to prominence.

Blackpool, in the second division of the football league, has made several alterations with a view to strengthening the attack. Several new players are taking the places of those transferred to other clubs, the most notable recruits being George Reid, of Belfast Distillery, and Peter Garvin, of Cliftonville.

The only other matches during the week ending September 4 were the annual match at Scarborough between the Marylebone Cricket Club and Yorkshire, and the game at Hastings between the north and the south. Yorkshire won a very meritorious victory over the strong M. C. C. team by 9 wickets. The chief features of the match were the batting of J. W. Hearne—who made 113 not out—and the excellent bowling of E. R. Wilson.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

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CRICKET STANDING



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**V** On Men's and Young Men's Clothing  
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## EDUCATIONAL

## UNIVERSITIES AND DEMOCRACY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—No more distinguished conclusion to the meeting of the educational section of the British Association could have been arranged than an oration by the president of the Board of Education on "The Universities in a National System of Education." As it turned out, Mr. Fisher was unable himself to deliver his address, which was therefore read by Sir Robert Blair as president of the section. While this absence of the chief figure in British education today must have been a disappointment to many of those present at Cardiff, yet the paper was evidently and carefully prepared for the explanatory introduction, which a practiced speaker like Mr. Fisher is able to use, were scarcely needed.

An adequate survey of the present position of British universities, the functions they have to perform, and the obstacles to be overcome, is no easy matter, but the president of the board showed full mastery over his material. When he insisted upon the widespread need of higher education today, and upon the leveling effects of the struggle through which the nations have recently passed, he was in truth asking the universities to resume the fluid conditions and democratic tendencies that marked some of their earlier stages. Internally they yet preserve many of the distinguishing marks of a democracy; externally a number of circumstances, among which financial considerations have had a chief place, still combined to give them an aristocratic complexion as regards the nation at large.

After some preliminary remarks, Mr. Fisher observed that, in every age of revolution, men were impelled to search for new values. He then continued: "I think it may fairly be said that one of the reasons which leads society to think much of education now and which during the war itself led Parliament, with the consent of the country, to vote large additional sums for the promotion of national education, is the feeling that community of knowledge is not taken on the ground that it is visionary or unstable or practiced with difficulty, but that it is also the prime condition of health and well-being in a modern democratic state."

"The process of enlargement is going on under our eyes. Families which never dreamed of sending a representative to the university are now regarding a university career as well within the scope of their ambitions. The universities are expanding their curricula. They have long ceased to limit their activities to the education of schoolmasters, lawyers and clergy men. They are preparing men and women for all the careers for which a wide and liberal education may be necessary, but even more significant than this expansion in the sphere of university studies is the great enlargement of the field of recruitment from which university students in this country are now being drawn. This is not altogether a new feature."

"For many years before the war it was becoming apparent that the value of a university education was receiving recognition in quarters which had hitherto been wholly, if not entirely, estranged from academic life. There has never been a time in which the universities of Oxford and Cambridge have not educated a certain number of poor men who came to them with scholarships or bursaries from humble schools. But the accessibility of the older universities had been steadily improved during the generation preceding the war, and the university idea was further strengthened by the foundation of new university centers in our great industrial cities. The Rhodes scholarships at Oxford gave a powerful impetus to a movement which was by no means confined to the colonies and dominions of the Empire. All these tendencies have now been greatly increased as a result of the war."

"Among the schemes of the government for the assistance of men who served their country in arms during the recent struggle is a plan which is destined to exert, in my opinion, a permanent influence over the history of university development in these islands. More than 25,000 former service men are now undergoing some form of higher education in our universities and colleges with the assistance of government grants. They are young students; they are working to repair a broken education; they are sensible of a loss of time which they are anxious to make up, and they are universally reported on in favorable terms."

"But the most significant feature of this plan is not the excellence of the students themselves, but the fact that in the great majority of cases they are the children of parents who, without this special state assistance, would never have contemplated a university career for their sons. These young men belong to families standing far from the most part outside the zone within which the university tradition played its appointed part, and their admission within the charmed circle will have the effect of spreading the university idea far and wide in the country."

"In addition to this new body of soldier-students, the universities will certainly be swollen by a further influx of students from beyond the seas. As the research departments develop in the universities of our dominions it is to be expected that a greater number of students from Canada, Australia, and South Africa will come to this country for advanced courses."

"Another form of recruitment will be provided in the ripeness of time by the operation of the Education Act of 1918, and more particularly by the development of the new secondary grant-aided schools, which were rendered possible by the Act of

1902, and are now playing so great and effective a part in the higher education of the country. These schools do not, indeed, as yet vie with the older foundations either in the wealth of their endowments or in the amenities which their teachers or pupils are able to provide; but they are increasing in number, there is everywhere a great demand for new schools of this type, and we may expect that from these multiplying and expanding reservoirs an ever-widening current of students will flow into the universities."

"The universities, then, have been made more democratic and more cosmopolitan by reason of the war, and there is no ground for suspecting these tendencies are likely to weaken with the passage of time. For the moment, however, their operations are seriously embarrassed by the great crowd of students for whom provision has to be made as well as by the gaps in the teaching personnel which are due to the ravages of war. And then, in common with all other institutions, the universities are experiencing grave financial difficulty. While all their expenses have increased there has been no corresponding increase of revenue. It is not greatly the fashion in this country for private individuals to endow university education in the lavish manner which has long been habitual in America, and donations, such as the great gift of Mr. Walter Morrison to the Bodleian Library, are the exceptions and not the rule. All the universities are appealing for funds, and it is to be hoped that private munificence will help to supplement the increased but still comparatively moderate grants which the state is able to provide."

"The country needs teachers. We want teachers in our universities, teachers in our secondary schools, we have to create a new class of teacher for our continuation schools, and we are already lamentably short of teachers in our elementary schools. It is not too much to say that the quality of the education which is to be given to the rising generations will depend upon the extent to which the universities are enabled to print their impress upon the teachers in our schools. There are still too many teachers in our secondary schools without a university degree."

"Much, however, may be done in the meantime toward bringing the elementary schools under university influence by means of special courses arranged at Oxford or Cambridge or other university centers for picked teachers of both sexes. Such a course as I have in mind was organized at Oxford this year, and was attended with great success, and I hope the example will in future years be widely followed. We may, however, reasonably expect that the universities should train the principals and teachers of our training colleges and so at one remove make their influence felt upon the students who will teach in the elementary schools of the country. We may also reasonably look to the universities to supply all the teachers in our secondary schools and most of those in our continuation schools."

"In the continuation schools great importance will necessarily attach to an acquaintance with industrial and economic problems and to a wide human sympathy with the lives of the boys and girls who are engaged in different forms of industrial, commercial, or agricultural activity. I will not go so far as to say that it would be essential to the success of the continuation school that its teachers should all have received the benefits of a university education. That would indeed be pedantry. But for the head teachers and organizers of these new schools the kind of wide, generous training which is derived not only from the curriculum of universities but even more from the social intercourse, which is an integral part of university life, is if not essential, at least a most desirable condition. The spirit in a university—wide, tolerant, self-critical, alive to generous issues, disinterested—should penetrate into every part of the educational system of the country, saving it from dull mechanical routine, from the un-intelligent pressure of stereotyped examinations, and keeping it fresh and wholesome by contact with the living movements of thought and discovery and the true intellectual pleasure of the world."

## EDUCATION NOTES

Oxford has lately been welcoming at Ruskin College a conference of women with constructive aims that should prove of great service to the State. The National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship recognizes that the placing upon the statute book of the representation of the people act was only a further call to those who have been active in promoting legislation for extending electoral privileges to women. This truth was not at once obvious to some, so that there was an inclination for a time to rest upon their oars. But existing anomalies and the recurrent unrest and dissatisfaction among all classes of women soon made it plain that the National Union was even more necessary than before. Women everywhere awoke to the need of further education in regard to the position which they ought to occupy as citizens, and of renewed efforts to secure equality with men in all the professions and means of livelihood. Other societies, besides the old suffrage bodies, have been allowed to affiliate; amongst them such associations as worked for one aspect only of the National Union's objects, for instance economic equality or moral equality. Last year the gathering was at Cambridge, and so successful proved to be that

summer school that the council has now included a much wider range of subjects. In the immediate program are to be found matters relating to equal guardianship; widows' pensions; women as solicitors, barristers, judges; equal moral standard; candidature of women for Parliament, equal pay for equal work. Some of these proposed reforms have already been partially carried into effect. The president, Miss Rathbone, said that they desired to secure the independence of the woman worker and the independence of the married woman. These were two important items in their platform, others being local government, the administration of justice and a democratic League of Nations.

Anyone not conversant with the ways of British educational legislation might have thought that "half-time" was immediately abolished by the Education Act of 1918. But he would have reckoned without the "appointed day" for the coming into force of particular sections, a day that according to the act is fixed by the Board of Education. In point of fact the government gave a promise that this section should not come into operation until the end of the war, Lancashire and Yorkshire in particular thus being given an opportunity to cope with their special industrial difficulties by employing the part services of children, who still attended school for half-time. It is over two years since this measure received the royal assent, but only now is it possible to fix the precise end of the war, and to say that from the beginning of next year no such mischievous thing as half-time will be tolerated. An anonymous correspondent who spent his teaching days in the old times in those two counties, has just been writing to an educational journal telling of his feeling of thankfulness that the scandal of child labor against which he and others fought so furiously is now at an end. "No man," he says, "ought to be remembered in this connection more than the one who was our leader in those days and really made the policy against even the parents; I mean Mr. Richard Waddington. There were plenty of helpers, but Waddington was the inspirer of them all."

Irish education still presents many thorny issues. Almost the only settlement made is the grant to secondary teachers of £50,000 to be used for augmentation of salaries. This is better than nothing but it does not satisfy the demands of the profession. Both the primary and secondary administrative services of education still remain without an official head, and no one yet knows whether the education bill is to be proceeded with, or whether the government intends to abandon it. The Oireachtas, that is the great annual convention of the Gaelic League, was held this year in Dublin with complete success. Among the delegates were many teachers; indeed they took a prominent part in the public discussions.

Village education in India has lately been studied by a commission representative of leading British missionary societies, and their report is now being published. As might be expected, it calls attention to the very slight provision for teaching the masses of Indians. At the last census the number of literates, in the case of men, was scarcely more than one in ten, while for women it fell to one in a hundred. The proportion of children at school is only one-fifth that in England and Wales, and the average length of school life is less than four years. It is estimated that of five attending school, forget to much of what they have been taught that, at the end of five years, they may be pronounced to be illiterate. Formerly missionary schools were needed chiefly as evangelistic agencies, but now they are urgently required for developing a Christian community. Owing to shortage of workers, in difference of parents and family methods of education, a large proportion of the children of converts are not being taught. It is, however, satisfactory that the release into literacy, on the part of Christian children withdrawn at an early age from school, is less than that of non-Christians. This is accounted for largely by attendance at church services and the use of the Bible, the hymnal and the prayer-book. According to the commissioners, conditions in India warrant a return to the old schools of Robert Raikes.

The Territory of Hawaii has erected in close proximity to all rural and plantation schools cottages for teachers and principals, to be used without charge. Steps are now being taken to furnish these cottages in an attractive and homelike manner. Teachers occupying these cottages are paid no necessary expense other than in providing themselves with food and the services of maids if they so desire. In consequence of this arrangement the living expenses of teachers need not cost more than \$25 per month, says School Life. If it were not for this plan, it would be impossible to maintain schools in many parts of the islands, for the most of the plantation settlements are entirely without facilities for board and living accommodations.

Harvard University has begun its new year with upward of 6000 students registered or expected. More than 100 college graduates are coming to the Harvard Law School, while the new five-year course in engineering administration or business engineering, to be offered jointly by the engineering school and the business school, is attracting many. Among the innovations which were introduced at the university with the opening registration was the new Harvard Graduate School of Education, which is admitting women for the first time to any regular department of the university.

## AS TO UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"It cannot be questioned that the way pre-war French was taught in the early secondary years, at least, did not give the ordinary student, if indeed it did any student, ability to think in French paragraphs, ability to appreciate what was said in French without translating into English, or ability to use correct or more expressive English, orally or in writing," said Philippe de la Rochelle of the Columbia University staff to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. de la Rochelle is an instructor in the university department of extension teaching.

"In home study courses as now conducted by Columbia University, personal factors, unimportant of themselves, become highly important to a pupil when he uses them for purposes of learning, or in developing his own initiative," he continued. "Every boy returning from a summer vacation likes to tell about his own vacation; a mother studying languages so as to help her children endeavor to master every little detail; a graduate girl may like to travel abroad and review her French or learn how to word a letter properly."

"In fact, there are so many vital questions to be treated intelligently that, one is at a loss how to explain each and every one—except through a series of lessons and in accordance with the progress or needs of each individual. Discretion must be used even in selecting books—for the most popular are often the least helpful, as they are recommended by agents whose business is to sell, not to answer questions."

"As a great educator said: 'The foundation is that upon which the structure rests but it is fundamental that something rests on the foundation.' Reading, writing and arithmetic are not the essence of education. They are not the fundamentals of education. They are things out of which it is possible to extract education. They are the foundation upon which education may be erected. They are not fundamental to education."

"The fundamentals of education are factors that raise a structure upon the foundation. The school building is not fundamental but the teachers may be. In other words education has to do with improvement in learning, how to learn, by using one's seeing, hearing, thinking power upon his environment through the demonstration and revelation of industry, research, art, literature and history. By learning how to learn more and better day by day, we may exert an indirect influence which is more powerful than direct influence."

"In all these modern courses in French and other languages the aim is to give the student, whether in residence or not, a fluent working knowledge of the language, and adequate instruction in the grammar and the beauties of the language. The conversational courses are no longer the privilege of the few, and are planned for extended periods of time and with educated persons; the technical courses, similar to the majority at present that offer instruction in the fundamentals and afford practice in good composition and in appreciating the standards for judging good literature, are necessarily the more elaborate and the more numerous. In some centers there is a sharp feeling that conversation is the chief end of language. That which is the most immediately useful is not perhaps the most enduring."

"By means of phonetic transcription, oral drills may be combined in the home study courses with the language study and literature. A large number of serious students like to study for the sake of pure knowledge, with no practical end in view; teachers of French work to review certain intricate parts of the grammar and others prefer prose composition work. "Without throwing over other systems that have been tried and found good, we believe that ours so far, though capable of improvement, serves the purpose in nine cases out of ten, since it has been tried and tested for many years by leading American and French scholars."

"Historically speaking, let us recall that J. B. la Salle in the eighteenth century had the idea of correspondence courses destined for boys learning their apprenticeship in various trades. Later Condorcet took up the same subject and maintained that such new instruction ought to extend to the young and adults as well. In England likewise, and especially since the war, various courses have been organized for the benefit of the public in general. Times have changed a great deal and the tendency to broader activity is increasing, particularly within the American universities, and radiating therefrom."

"The teacher from the remotest section of the country takes up language study to keep abreast of the times. Do you wonder then that the ideas of the educated man in one generation are the ideas of the less educated man a generation or two later? Was it Defoe's philosopher who said that 'he who made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before was a benefactor of mankind?' John Fiske said that a much greater benefactor was he who made two ideas grow where there had been only one before."

"A large university like Columbia must not only try to educate the students but the community as well. Recently a prominent man said: 'There is a danger, too, of over-standardization. Is there a voice pleading in the United States, a voice that can be heard, that is pleading for individuality and its

expression? Over-standardization is shown in our schools if you please. We cannot continue to make great individuals, big spirits, broad men, great poets, large minds, if we build all men alike and mold them in common grooves.'

"In Washington, was it not Senator Keyes that introduced a bill looking to an appointment of a commission of five appointed by the President to promote a world-wide extension of education by the cooperation of national governments? This is certainly thinking in world units."

"With a general emphasis upon the utilitarian value of all studies, educational methods are to change in consequence. Discipline of thought is needed, but it should be along natural lines of development rather than by being too arbitrary; textbooks should be so constructed as to be in kindly sympathy and accord with the child's mind. We believe that even children must learn or think out for themselves rather than do scholastic studies set for them by the teacher."

## TRAINING TOWARD CITIZENSHIP

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among reports of committees presented this year to the British Association meeting at Cardiff, the printed pamphlet on "Training in Citizenship" takes high rank. True it is scarcely more than a syllabus, the foundation for a handbook to be written later by certain members of the committee; true that the discussion on the subject at the gathering itself was robbed of much of its interest through the absence of Sir Robert Baden-Powell. Yet it was felt that a substantial effort to grapple with the subject had been made, and that Bishop Weildon's address as chairman of the committee had the merit of being founded upon a quite unusual experience of the public schools of England, schools that may be considered as the nurse-maids of such training. With four of them the chairman had been connected in one way or another, and of two he had been head master. When he says that upon the whole, they have played a noble part in the national history, and that never was that part more nobly played than in the four years of the great war, he speaks from a full heart and with a knowledge that is not easily rivaled.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, in writing to the secretary of the committee, Lady Shaw, to explain his unavoidable absence, expressed the conviction that a radical improvement in present methods of education is needed, if it is to come up to the immediate requirements of good citizenship. That he was not criticizing the public schools in this regard is clear from almost the next sentence of the letter. "Personally, I have had the good fortune to light on some methods which in practice have had the desired results in training boys and girls in large numbers and of all grades of social standing, intellect and age. It is this discovery of new avenues for making duty a joyous adventure to the youth of both sexes, and of every condition, which separates out Sir Robert's lines of education for citizenship from those of the public schools."

The goal is the same but the course is open to all. A wide sense of brotherhood, a language common to pioneers, a discipline that has democratic foundations; these are the gates that are flung open to boys and girls alike at a critical period in their careers. It all seems so simple now, and almost obvious, yet the chief scout himself has lately told the world how little he himself realized the barriers that he had thrown down till the rush of the movement itself carried him forward out of all his old occupations.

To come to the report itself. In introducing the subject the committee say that training in citizenship consists of two parts, the one being subjective and the other objective. They describe the former quite simply as character-training, and as concerned with the development in the individual of those qualities which fit him to take his place in a community with full appreciation of such privileges and duties as are the birth-right of every good citizen. As regards the second part—that is, objective training—they define it as concerned with the education of the individual in the history of civilization and with the laws appertaining to communal life which assure to every member freedom for full individual development.

Definitions are all very well, but they do not in themselves provide modes of action. Appointed by the British Association at last year's gathering, the committee had soon to decide upon the way to set to work, and very sensibly they took the public into their confidence. Through The Times the chairman asked for help in obtaining information and mapping out a route, with the result that the committee found the pressing need of educationists was for a syllabus (or more than one) of training in citizenship. A number of correspondents asked also for an authoritative handbook of civics. As the preparation of such a volume would obviously take some time, the committee determined first to go forward with the syllabus and to append selected schemes sent to them by schools and associations interested in the work. They further decided not to confine their survey to the United Kingdom, but to include as far as possible notes of relevant educational methods through the British Empire; and, for the sake of comparison, to ascertain the latest developments in other countries.

With this year's interim report, the

committee print as appendices: (1) their own elaborate syllabus of instruction in civics; (2) an analysis of the scout system of training toward citizenship; (3) examples of courses in citizenship selected from various sources in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland; (4) schemes of school management in which pupils have a share; (5) and (6) matters relating to regional survey. While each of these appendices has its own special interest, Sir Robert's analysis of scout training is noteworthy for the originality with which he disposes of his material. Adopting the form of a family tree, he makes certain ideas the parents of other ideas. Thus character and intelligence, upon the intellectual side, ought to produce the qualities of observation and deduction, and these are to be exercised through scouting, woodcraft, etc. Again, upon the civic side, character and intelligence should have as offspring, fair play, discipline, leadership, responsibility, respect for rights of others and justice. Scope for these is given in team games, patrol work, and courts of honor. All individual qualities are finally to be harnessed for the good of the community through the union of service and citizenship. While the chief scout may in time alter the family order, he has been adopted, and even reverse it, yet the pedigree of ideas is a fruitful notion which will take a good grip of the imaginations of many thinkers."

## HIGHER EDUCATION OF GIRLS IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—As a result of inquiry in the French lycées and in the French facultés the rather remarkable fact has been ascertained that many more girls are pursuing what may be called the higher branches of study than before the war. Before the war the number of girls who were to be found in secondary and superior schools was a small minority. To-day the situation has changed, women are taking up careers in industry and commerce, in law and in research, in literature and in other liberal professions.

Three of the most important lycées for girls have been asked to state how many candidates there were this year for the baccalauréat examinations. These three lycées are the Lamartine, the Molière, and the Jules-Ferry.

Previously in these three schools there was no preparation for these examinations. It is only since December, 1918, that it has been organized and has developed in an extraordinary manner. At the Lycée Molière 20 girl pupils were inscribed for the examinations in philosophy, 13 took up the course known as science-languages, 19 went in for the Latin-languages, eight registered for the Latin-sciences—the various curriculums which qualify for the baccalauréat. At the Lycée Lamartine there were seven inscriptions for Latin-languages, three for Latin-sciences, five for science-languages, eight for philosophy, three for mathematics. At the Lycée Jules-Ferry there were 31 inscriptions for Latin languages, eight for Latin-sciences, 18 for science-languages, 10 for philosophy, and five for mathematics.

The director of the Lycée Lamartine when asked his opinion of this movement said: "In July, 1914, I was the director of the Lycée of Tours. A girl who then presented herself for the baccalauréat constituted an exception. It was, I understand, exactly the same at the Lycée Lamartine. The majority of pupils underwent an examination at the end of their studies which gave them the right to a diploma. In my opinion this diploma was in some respects better than the baccalauréat. The baccalauréat is given by a jury which is not familiar with the work which has been done during the school year, whereas for the diploma the candidate had for examiners her ordinary professors. Still, although there may be a greater element of chance in the gaining of the baccalauréat, nevertheless, it is, of course, true that the grade of baccalauréat opens the door to all sorts of situations—such as the law and the teaching profession, whereas the diploma only admitted the recipient to certain special schools."

At the Lycée Jules-Ferry the director said: "More and more the grade of baccalauréat is sought by French girls. They follow assiduously the courses and their parents see that they receive private lessons. We have therefore organized a special system of preparation for the baccalauréat."

In the higher schools the girls have been admitted in ever increasing numbers.

The director of the Central School of Engineering declares that it is only within the last two years that girls have been admitted. They have given entire satisfaction. It is certain that they will become capable engineers and will be able to direct the workmen placed under their orders.

As for the Université the feminine element is continually growing. The number of young women admitted increases rapidly year after year. In 1914 the four facultés had 35 per cent fewer girl students than now. In law the numbers have more than doubled—149 against 276. In natural science the numbers have practically doubled—646 against 1143. It is the same in other faculties.

All this indicates that feminism which has been backward in France, and which has indeed been treated with a good deal of scorn, is making

## HIGHER EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The cause of higher education is apt, in a new country like Australia, to be kept in the background on account of the more urgent need for concentration on the material needs of the moment. Under the more settled conditions obtaining in the older countries the university system has taken firm root, and has become gradually, and almost automatically, an accepted part of the national educational life. In Australia, on the other hand, the growth of the system, perhaps a little forced at first, has certainly been rapid. Of course, it must be borne in mind that the great advantage of having the British model to work upon has been utilized to the full.

It is fitting that the oldest university in the Commonwealth is established in the premier State, New South Wales, at Sydney. The act of incorporation of the University of Sydney received the royal assent on October 1, 1850, and on December 24 of that year was appointed the first senate. In October, 1852, 24 candidates passed the first matriculation examination, and on the 11th of that month the formal inauguration ceremony took place. About six years later the university received its royal charter, and women students were admitted in 1881.

## Linking School and College

The year 1912 is an important one in New South Wales, and in fact in Commonwealth, educational history; for in that year was passed the University (amendment) Act. This act makes the educational system a harmonious and continuous whole, and links up the primary schools, and the secondary schools with the culminating institutions, the technical colleges and the university.

The act radically altered the constitution of the university senate, and also contains a noteworthy provision for the allotment of exhibitions to allow of 1 in every 500 of the population of New South Wales between the ages of 17 and 20.

The university has made great strides since its inauguration 70 years ago and in place of the three professors at the start, there are now 23, besides 7 assistant professors and 122 lecturers and demonstrators.

The status of Sydney degrees are officially on a par with those granted at any university in the British Empire.

The University of Melbourne was established close on the heels of that of Sydney, for it was on January 22, 1853, that the institution was started by an act of Parliament, and in April of that year the first council was appointed. The formal inauguration ceremony took place two years later, and in 1859 its degrees were, like those of Sydney, declared by royal letters patent, to be equal to the degrees of any other British university. The staff of this institution consists of 18 professors, assisted by 69 lecturers and demonstrators.

The University of Adelaide is of a much later date, and it was not until 1874 that the act for its inception was passed. This institution owes much to private enterprise and generosity for its being, and the most prominent donors for this worthy object were Sir Walter Watson, Hughes and Sir Thomas Elder. The extent of Sir Thomas' contribution may be gauged when it is stated that his gifts amount to more than £100,000. This university stands with Sydney and Melbourne in that, since 1881, its degrees rank with those of other similar institutions of the United Kingdom and the dominions.

## Tasmania and Queensland

Tasmania realized her educational ambition 15 years after Adelaide, and the necessary act was assented to on December 5, 1889. This university, serving the smallest state, is also on a small scale, and its staff consists of six professors, together with eight independent lecturers and five other assistants. The institution has been described as small but efficient. In Queensland it was not until 1909 that the act for the establishment of a university was passed. A correspondence study branch has been started in connection with this institution, which forms a novel and interesting feature of university education in the Antipodes.

The extent of Australian universities was completed by the royal assent being given for an act for the establishment of an institution in western Australia on February 16, 1911, and the opening ceremony took place in March, 1913. Thus all the capitals of the six states of the Commonwealth now offer facilities for the pursuit of higher education, and the institutions are conducted on the most approved up-to-date lines, and have already done much to establish the reputation of the people of Australia for sound educational methods and teaching. The latter is of paramount importance as it insures a steady and efficient supply of teachers for the instruction of the rising generation in the primary and secondary schools.

An interesting feature of university life in Australia is the bringing of the institutions into close touch with the masses of the people through the Workers Educational Association of Britain. So successful has been the cooperation of this body with the universities that a movement has been inaugurated to create a federal organization of the association



## THE HOME FORUM



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"October," from the etching by Anne Goldthwaite

## October Robes the Weeds in Purple

Tennessee  
Far, far away, beyond a hazy height,  
The turquoise skies are hung in  
dreamy sleep;  
Below, the fields of cotton, fleecy  
white,  
are spreading like a mighty flock  
of sheep.  
Now, like Aladdin of the days of old,  
October robes the weeds in purple  
gowns;  
He sprinkles all the sterile fields with  
gold,  
And all the rustic trees wear royal  
crowns.

The straggling fences all are inter-  
laced  
With pink and azure morning glory  
blooms,  
The starry asters glorify the waste,  
While grasses stand on guard with  
pikes and plumes.

The sunset, like a vast vermilion flood,  
Splashes its giant glowing waves on  
high,  
The forest flames with foliage red as  
blood,  
A conflagration sweeping to the sky.  
—Walter Malone.

## The Attic of Our Farmhouse

The hill was steep, and in the open  
field at one side a cascade leaped  
and glistened as it went racing to the  
river below.

"That's the brook that runs through  
your farm," Mr. Westbury said, quite  
casually, in the midst of his inter-  
changes with the driver.

"Our farm!" I felt a distinct thrill.  
And a brook on it! All my life I had  
dreamed of owning a brook.

We were up the hill by this time,  
and Mr. Westbury waved his hand to  
a sloping meadow at the left.

"That's one of the fields. Over  
there on the right is some of your  
timber, and up the hill yonder is the  
rest of it. Thirty-one acres, more or  
less. The brook runs through all of  
it—crosses the road yonder where  
you see that bridge."

There was no widely extended  
view, but there was a snug coziness  
about these neighborly meadows and  
wooded slopes, with the brook wind-  
ing between; this friendly road with  
its ancient stone walls, all but con-  
cealed now by a mass of ferns or  
brake on one side, and on the other  
by a tangle of tall grass, golden rod,  
purple-plumed Joe Pye weed, wild  
grape with big, mellowing clusters,  
wild clematis in full bloom. New  
England in summer-time! What  
other land is like it? Our brook, our  
farm, here in the land of our fathers!  
There was a warmth, a glow, a  
poetry in the thought that cannot be  
put down in words—something to us  
new and wonderful, yet as old as  
human wandering and return.

But then all at once we were pull-  
ing up abreast of two massive maple-  
trees and some stone steps.

"And here is your house," said  
William C. Westbury.  
I believe I cannot quite give to-day  
my first impression of the house. In  
the years that have followed it has  
blended into so many other impres-  
sions that I could never be sure I was  
getting the right one.

It stood up as straight and was as  
firm on its foundations as on the day  
when its last hand-wrought nail had  
been driven home, a century or so  
before. No mistaking its period or  
architecture—it was the long-roofed  
salt-box type, the first Connecticut  
habitation that followed the pioneer  
cabin; its vast central chimney had  
held it unshaken during the long gen-  
erations of sun and storm.

Not that it was intact—oh, by no  
means. Its wide weather-boards were  
broken and falling; the red paint  
that had once known had become a  
mere memory, its shingles were moss-  
grown and curling, the grass was un-  
cut. The weeds about the entrance  
and rotting well-curb grew tall and  
dark; the appearance of things in  
general was far from gay.

"Place wants trimming up," said  
Mr. Westbury, producing a big brass  
key, "and the house needs some work  
on it, but the frame is as sound as  
ever it was. Been standing there  
going on two hundred years—been  
soaked and hard as iron. We'll go  
inside."

We climbed down rather silently.  
I felt a tendency to step softly, for

fear of waking something. The big  
key fitted the back door, and we fol-  
lowed Mr. Westbury. . . . Through a  
little hallway we entered a square  
room of considerable size. It had  
doors opening into two smaller rooms,  
and to one much larger—long and  
low, so low that, being a tall person,  
my hair brushed the plaster. Just in  
the corner where we entered there  
was an astonishingly big fireplace to  
which Mr. Westbury waved a sort of  
salute.

"There is a real antique for you,"  
he said.

There was no question as to that.  
The opening, which included a Dutch  
oven, was fully seven feet wide, and  
the chimney-breast no less than ten.  
The long, narrow mantel-shelf was  
scarcely a foot below the ceiling. It  
took our breath a little—it was so  
much better than anything we had  
hoped for. . . . There was a big hole  
in the plaster, but it was a small mat-  
ter. We hardly saw it. What we saw  
was the long, low room, with its wide  
wainscoting and quaint double win-  
dows, and ranged about its walls—  
restored and tinted down to match—  
our low bookshelves; on the old oak  
floor were our mellow rugs, and here  
and there tables and desk and  
couches, with deep easy-chairs gath-  
ered about a wide open fire of logs. . . .  
We returned to the long, low room  
and climbed the stair to a sort of  
half-room—unfinished, the roof slop-  
ing to the eaves. Westbury called it  
the kitchen-chamber, and it led to  
bedrooms—a large one and three  
small ones. Also, to a tiny one which  
in our dream we promptly converted  
into a bathroom. Then we climbed  
still another stair—a tortuous, stum-  
bling ascent—to the attic.

We had expected it to be an empty  
place, of dust, cobwebs, and darkness.  
It was dusty enough and none too  
light, but it was far from empty.  
Four spinning-wheels of varying sizes  
were in plain view between us and  
the front window. A dozen or more  
of black, straight-backed chairs of the  
best and oldest pattern were mingled  
with a mass of other ancient relics—  
bandboxes, bird-cages, queer-shaped  
pots and utensils, trenchers, heaps of  
old periodicals, boxes of trinkets,  
wooden chests of mystery—a New  
England garret collection such as we  
had read of, but never seen, the accu-  
mulation of a century and a half of  
time and change.

"I suppose it will all be taken away  
when the place is sold."

William C. Westbury sighed. "Oh  
yes, we'll clear out whatever you  
don't care for," he said, gloomily, "but  
it all goes with the house, if any-  
body wants it."  
I gasped. "The spinning-  
wheels and the chairs?"  
"Everything—just as it is. We've  
got an attic full of such truck down  
the hill now—from my family. I've  
hailed around about all that old stuff  
I ever want to."

Our dream began to acquire exten-  
sive additions. We saw ourselves on  
rainy days pulling over that treasure-  
house, making priceless discoveries.  
Reluctantly we descended to the door-  
yard, taking another glance at the  
rooms as we went down. We whis-  
pered to each other that the place  
certainly had great possibilities, but  
it was mainly the attic we were  
thinking of.—From "Dwellers in Ar-  
cady," by Albert Bigelow Paine.

## Castello's Turrets

The fountain on the moonlight plays,  
And old Castello's turrets rise  
Darkly against the silvery skies,  
And voices laugh along the ways.  
The moonlight sleeps upon the square;  
And from the castellated town  
The sharp dark blocks of shadow  
Lie cut out in the whiteness there.

—W. W. Story.

## Presence of Mind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
WE often hear that an escape  
from an accident, or some im-  
pending disaster was due to some one's  
presence of mind. But this is the  
equivalent of claiming that, had it not  
been for some personal mental alert-  
ness, serious consequences would  
have ensued. Now, the student of  
Christian Science knows that instances  
of this sort are not the result of  
chance, nor are they primarily the out-  
come of some personal vigilance or  
watchfulness. His study has force-  
fully demonstrated that nothing oc-  
curs, except as the natural effect of  
some definite cause. In other words,  
all good that has come into his ex-  
perience is the outward manifestation  
of Emmanuel, or God with us, the proof  
of God's presence, the presence of  
Mind.

Christian Science both declares and  
proves, conclusively, that there is but  
one divine Mind, and that this Mind  
is necessarily both infinite and ever-  
present, always available and never-  
failing. So that, as is invariably the  
case, the truth about any circumstance  
is diametrically opposite to what the  
human or mortal mind insists, through  
the corporeal senses. This truth, while  
contrary to what appears to be, is in  
complete accord with the eternal facts  
of being. Thus we see that man, the  
divine idea of God, or Mind, can never  
be outside the jurisdiction or realm of  
everpresent Mind, for as idea he  
dwells everlastingly in Mind. For  
God sustains His own idea through-  
out all eternity. It is impossible  
for man, this idea, to experience aught  
but that which God permits. "Acci-  
dents are unknown to God, or im-  
mortal Mind," Mary Baker Eddy  
writes, in the Christian Science text-  
book, "Science and Health with Key  
to the Scriptures," page 424, "and  
we must leave the mortal basis of be-  
lief and unite with the one Mind, in  
order to change the notion of chance  
to the proper sense of God's unerring  
direction and thus bring out harmony.  
Under divine Providence there can be  
no accidents, since there is no room  
for imperfection in perfection."

This presence of the one Mind, Prin-  
ciple, is the law of spiritual percep-  
tion in every activity of man, and this  
knowledge annihilates every argument  
to the contrary. That is to say, every  
discordant condition of the human or  
mortal mind must yield to the under-  
standing that man, the divine idea,  
never beheld and never experienced  
discord, for he does not possess a  
single element of destruction or mor-  
tality—he cannot be the victim of vi-  
olence, sin, accident, disease, or death.  
For man, the real man, the emanation  
of divine Love, or Spirit, reflects this  
Love and is now and always has been,  
spiritual. All that is unlike God is  
self-destruction, in the exact measure  
of our ability to assimilate the great  
truth that all of the characteristics of  
Mind are included in the generic term,  
and constitute his consciousness.  
This consciousness of man is God-  
bestowed, infinitely present, all power-  
ful, and including all knowledge and  
Science. It behooves every one, there-  
fore, to recognize his identity and in-  
dividuality as the image and likeness  
of Mind, and to see that there can be  
no time, place, nor circumstance, when  
he can be less than this likeness.

Every case of disease, of accident or  
sin, is in itself a denial of Mind's  
presence, for it is merely an argument  
that something is present in lieu of  
God and His Christ. Christian Science,  
the practical application of the  
divine law, replaces these false be-  
liefs with the right idea,—the perfec-  
tion and presence of Mind and all that  
exists in His universe, and of nothing  
else. Christ Jesus and his early fol-  
lowers realized and demonstrated this  
everpresence of God, who is Life, in  
all their healing works. This was  
well illustrated in the raising of  
Lazarus. For here we find that Jesus  
thanked God that he had heard him,  
even before Lazarus had come forth,  
declaring: "I knew that thou hearest  
me always." He knew that the truth  
that made him free was always present  
to heal and to save.

It was the same realization of  
Mind's presence that enabled the mas-  
ter Metaphysician to cleanse the leper,  
and to raise the widow's son. He knew  
that there could be no reality other  
than Mind and its idea, spiritual and  
perfect man, and that in consequence,  
there was, in truth, no leper to cleanse  
and no dead man to restore to life.  
Christ Jesus uniformly refused to be  
allured into believing that evil, sin or  
death had the ability to assert them-  
selves. For he knew, as never man  
knew, that the only true existence is  
Mind and the infinite idea in Mind, and  
that this reality lives from everlast-  
ing to everlasting. The healing works  
of the Master have been vainly ex-  
plained as a special dispensation, now  
ended. Yet this contention is in direct  
contradiction to Jesus' own promise  
that what he came to teach would  
be never cease to operate, when rightly  
applied. He never wavered in his con-  
viction that his words, the truth he  
had revealed to humanity, would be  
ever available. For he said: "Heaven  
and earth shall pass away, but my  
words shall not pass away." And he  
furthermore declared that those who  
emulated his example would do similar  
works, and that even greater works  
than these would be performed by his  
followers.

Thus it will be plainly seen that a  
full understanding of Mind's ever-  
presence includes all of Christianity  
and its ministry of healing. This is

Christian Science, the truth concern-  
ing man's coexistence and coeternity  
with God, divine Principle. For Mrs.  
Eddy says in Science and Health, page  
336: "Immortal man was and is God's  
image or idea, even the infinite ex-  
pression of infinite Mind, and immor-  
tal man is coexistent and coeternal  
with that Mind. He has been forever  
in the eternal Mind, God; but infinite  
Mind can never be in man, but is re-  
flected by man. The spiritual man's  
consciousness and individuality are  
reflections of God. They are the  
emanations of Him who is Life, Truth,  
and Love. Immortal man is not and  
never was material, but always spiri-  
tual and eternal."

## A Visit to the Royal Mint

A visit to the Royal Mint is interest-  
ing if only to see the Royal Minters,  
who are a fine set of men with a  
greater proportion of handsome heads  
among them than in any other assem-  
bly that I remember.

Not so long since I was led through  
the Royal Mint by the Deputy Master  
himself, who did what was possible,  
above the din of minting, to instruct  
me in its mysteries; but I recollect  
little save two crystal facts. One was  
that the men had not only fine heads,  
and for the most part fine hair and  
moustaches, but a fine frank bearing;  
and the other, that there are machines  
in this place which are practically  
human. The minty had hitherto  
seemed to me, who have seen little in  
this way, the most drastically capable  
of all metal intelligences; but I don't  
know that it is really in advance of  
the gently reasonable creatures here  
that turn out hundreds of threepenny  
pieces a minute, and are equally will-  
ing to turn out shillings, half-crowns,  
and sovereigns; while there is a  
strange sprawling monster also here  
whose life is spent in counting pen-  
nies into bags, and who can safely  
be left to do this with perfect accu-  
racy all day long which is more than  
any accountant, however chartered,  
could be. . . .

But how the Royal Mint managed to  
supply England with sufficient coins  
before machinery came in, I cannot  
imagine. There are astonishing con-  
trasts in the machines, too; for while  
one of them will brutally and noisily  
bite thick strips of bronze as though  
they were biscuits, another in almost  
complete silence is weighing coins  
with the utmost delicacy, some score  
to the minute, and discarding into  
separate compartments any that are  
the faintest trifle too light or too  
heavy, and not a soul near it to in-  
terfere.

A visit to the Royal Mint is so like  
a dip into the Arabian Nights that  
anyone may be pardoned for bringing  
away only hazy impressions. . . . You  
see the whole thing exactly as in the  
stories, not only the Eastern "Alad-  
din" but the European "Tinder Box,"  
where the soldier, passed from the  
room filled with silver, and from the room  
filled with gold, to the room filled  
with gold. The only thing that you do  
not see at the Mint is the room filled  
with paper notes; but that is no loss.  
Who wants paper? Metal is the stuff.

So far as my memory serves me,  
we entered first a room packed with  
ingots. Have you ever seen an ingot?  
There is something in the very word  
that brings romance about you. In-  
gots and doubloons and pieces of  
eight. Well, here are ingots; great  
lumps of silver and bronze, piled on  
trestles to be wheeled into the fur-  
nace room. And then the furnace  
room, with its glowing fires and its  
cauldrons of boiling metal and its  
handsome, brawny fire-worshippers.  
Here everything is hot and liable to  
splutter, and the men must protect not  
only their eyes but their hands, so that  
every one has vast gloves. To any-  
body thinking of taking up minting as  
a home pastime I would say that the  
first thing to do with metal from  
which coins are to be made is to turn  
it into bars. These bars begin at say,  
two feet six long and barely one inch  
thick, and a series of machines then  
take them into their maws and so  
deal with them that by the time they  
are finished with they are some yards  
long and of the thickness of whatever  
coin they propose to be. It is then  
that they are fed into the machine  
which stamps out the discs corre-  
sponding to the circumference of the  
desired coins; and then these discs  
are gently but firmly crushed between  
the two dies appertaining to those  
discs. Nothing could be simpler—  
now. Yet only by immense thought  
and engineering in the past has this  
simplicity come about. But I suppose  
that in a century's time minting will  
be simpler still.—From "London Re-  
visited," by E. V. Lucas.

## Petrarch's Books

I have friends whose society is ex-  
tremely agreeable to me; they are of  
all ages, and of every country. They  
have distinguished themselves both in  
the cabinet and in the field, and ob-  
tained high honors for their knowl-  
edge of the sciences. It is easy to  
access to them, for they are al-  
ways at my service, and I admit them  
to my company, and dismiss them  
from it, whenever I please. They are  
never troublesome, but immediately  
answer every question I ask them.  
Some relate to me the events of past  
ages, while others reveal to me the  
secrets of Nature. They open to  
me, in short, the various avenues of  
all the arts and sciences, and upon  
their information I may safely rely  
in all emergencies. In return for all  
their services, they only ask me to  
accommodate them with a convenient  
chamber in some corner of my hum-  
ble habitation, where they may repose  
in peace; for these friends are more  
delighted by the tranquillity of retire-  
ment than with the tumults of society.  
—Petrarch

## This Pretty Pair

"Twas on a sunny summer day  
I trod a mighty city's street,

When suddenly my path there crossed,  
Locked hand in hand with one another.  
A little maiden and her brother—  
A little maiden, and she wore  
Around her waist a pinafore.

And hand in hand along the street  
This pretty pair did softly go,  
And as they went, their little feet  
Moved in short even steps and slow:

It was a sight to see and bless,  
That little sister's tenderness;  
One hand a tidy basket bore  
Of flowers and fruit—a chosen store,  
Such as kind friends oft send to  
Others—

And one was fastened in her brother's.  
It was a voice of meaning sweet,  
And spake amid that scene of strife  
Of home and homely duties meet,  
And charities of daily life.  
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

## Drumtochy Hears of "the Professor"

Narrow circumstances drove forth  
some half-dozen young men and  
women from the Glen every year, to  
earn their living in the cities of the  
South. They carried with them, as a  
working capital, sound education, un-  
flinching industry, absolute integrity,  
and an undying attachment to Drum-  
tochy. Their one necessary luxury  
was a weekly copy of the Muintown  
Advertiser, which four servant lazes  
would share between them and circu-  
late at church doors, carefully wrap-  
ped in a page of some common daily; and  
their one hour of unmixt enjoyment  
its careful perusal, column by column,  
from the first word to the last. It  
would have been foolishness to omit  
the advertisements, for you might  
have missed the name of Drumsheugh  
in connection with a sale of sticks;  
and although at home no Drumtochy  
person allowed himself to take an in-  
terest in the affairs of Kildrummie or  
Netheraid, yet the very names of  
neighboring parishes sounded kindly  
at the distance of Glasgow. One para-  
graph was kept for the last, and read  
from six to twelve times, because it  
was headed Drumtochy, and gave an  
account of the annual ploughing  
match, or the school examination, or  
the flower show, or a winter lecture,  
when Jamie Soutar had proposed the  
vote of thanks. Poor little news and  
names hard of pronunciation; but the  
girl sitting alone by the kitchen fire—  
her fellow-servants gone to bed—  
the settler in the far North-West—for  
he also got his Advertiser after long  
delays—felt the caller air blowing  
down the Glen, and saw the sun shin-  
ing on the Tochtie below the mill, and  
went up between the pinks and moss-  
roses to the dear old door—ah me!  
the click of the garden gate and  
heard again the sound of the Hun-  
dredth Psalm in the parish kirk. . . .  
The Dispersion endured any sacri-  
fice to visit the old Glen, and made  
their appearance from various places,  
at regular intervals, like Jews coming  
up to Jerusalem. An exile was care-  
ful to arrive at Muintown station on a  
Friday afternoon, so that he might  
join the Drumtochy contingent on  
their way home from market. It is  
not to be supposed, however, that  
there was any demonstration when he  
showed himself on the familiar plat-  
form where Drumtochy men com-  
pared notes with other parishes at the  
doors of the Dunleith train.

"Is that you, Robert? ye'll be gaein'  
wast the night," was the only indica-  
tion. Hillocks would give before the  
general public that he had recognized  
young Netheraton after three years'  
absence, and then he would complete  
his judgment on the potato crop as if  
nothing had happened.

"Ye're there, after a' man? a' was  
feared the sooth train might be late,"  
was all the length even Netheraton's  
paternal feelings would carry him for  
the time. "Did ye see that yir box was  
pit in the van?" and the father and  
son might travel in different compart-  
ments to the junction. Drumtochy  
retained still some reticence, and did  
not conduct its emotions in public, but  
it had a heart. When the van of the  
Dunleith train had cleared at the  
Junction and Drumtochy was left to  
itself—for Kildrummie did not really  
count—it was as when winter melts  
into spring.

"Hoo are ye, Robert, hoo are ye?"  
gled tae see ye," Drumsheugh would  
say, examining the transformed figure  
from head to foot. "Man, a wud  
hardly hae kent ye. Come awa an'  
gie's yir news," and the head of the  
commonwealth led the way to the  
third with Robert, Drumtochy closing  
in behind.

If a Drumtochy man distinguished  
himself in the great world, then the  
Glen invested his people, with vicari-  
ous honor, and gathered greedily  
every scrap of news. Piggie Walker  
himself, although only an associate of  
the parish by marriage and many  
transactions, would not have visited  
David Ross in the Upper Glen, with  
a view to potatoes, without enquiring  
for David's son the Professor; and  
after the sale was effected, that astute  
man would settle down with genuine  
delight to hear the last letter, dated  
from a Colonial University, and con-  
taining an account of the Professor's  
new discovery.

It was Piggie that asked for the let-  
ter; David would not have offered to  
read it for a year's rent. Drumtochy  
parents with promising sons lived in  
terror lest secret pride should give  
them away and they be accused be-  
hind their backs of "blawing," which  
in a weaker speech is translated  
boasting.

David considered, with justice, that  
they ought to take special care, and  
tried to guide his wife with discretion.  
"We maun be cannie w' John's title,  
wumman, for ye ken Professor is a  
by-ordinar' word: a' coont it equal

tae Earl at the vera least; an' it  
wudna dae tae be aye usin' it."  
"Ye micht say't aince in a conversa-  
tion, juist lettin' it slip oot by ac-  
cident this way—the Professor was  
sayin' in his last letter—a' mean, oor  
son in Austr'ly; but a' wud ca' him  
John at ither times. Pride's an awfu'  
mischief, Meg."

"Ye're as proud as a' m' maseil," David,  
an' there's nae use ye scoldin' at me  
for gaein' oor laddie the honor he won  
w' his brains an' wark," and the  
mother flared up. "A'm no' feared  
what the neeburs say. Professor he  
is, and Professor a'll ca' him. Ye'll  
maybe sayin' Jock next, tae show  
ye're humble."

"Dinna tak me up as shairp, gude-  
wife, or think a' wud mak little o'  
John. A'm no' wantin' tae hurt oor  
neeburs, an' them sae ta'en up w'  
him themself's. Ye micht read his last  
letter again, wumman; there's a bit  
a' ve near forgotten."

Meg went to the drawers where she  
kept the clothes he gave her when  
he received his great appointment,  
and the copies of his books bound in  
morocco, which he sent home with  
this inscription:

"To My Father and Mother.  
From the Author."

and every scrap of paper about him  
and from him she had ever received.  
The letter is taken from an old  
stocking, and as she pretends to some  
difficulty in finding the place, Meg is  
obliged to read it for the forty-ninth  
time throughout from the name of the  
University at the head to the signa-  
ture:

"Heart's love to you both from  
your ever affectionate son,  
John Ross;"

while David makes as though he had  
missed a word now and then, in order  
to prolong the pleasure.—From "The  
Days of Auld Langsyne," by Ian Mac-  
Laren.

## Harvest Home

The crimson moon, uprising from the  
sea,  
With large delight foretells the har-  
vest near;  
Ye shepherds, now prepare your  
melody  
To greet the soft appearance of her  
sphere;

Our fields are full with the time-  
ripened grain,  
Our vineyards with the purple clus-  
ters swell;  
Her golden splendor glimmers on the  
main,  
And vales and mountains her bright  
glory tell:  
Then sing, ye shepherds, for the time  
is come  
When we must bring the enriched  
harvest home.

—Lord Thurlow.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1920

## EDITORIALS

### The Revelations of Sir Valentine Chirol

THE Kaiser and his henchmen in the Wilhelmstrasse have never tired of insisting that the failure of Germany to come to an agreement with the United Kingdom was due to the obstinacy of Lord Salisbury and to the prejudice of The Times. The former could never forget that hour of waiting, at Cowes, due to Lord Salisbury's unavoidable failure punctually to keep an appointment; whilst, as for the latter, Prince Bülow amongst others was continually haunted by the satirical urbanity with which his extremely inexact statements were pooh-poohed by Sir Valentine Chirol, when the foreign director of The Times visited Berlin, at the express request of the German Foreign Office, to be enlightened as to the true history of German negotiations with Downing Street. This political story of the mid-nineties has been revived again, owing to the publication of the Recollections of Baron von Eckhardstein and the revelations of Sir Valentine Chirol in The Times. Von Eckhardstein, a Silesian nobleman who married an English wife, was in charge of the negotiations which were carried on between the Wilhelmstrasse and Downing Street during the critical period. Brought up in the school of Bismarck, and taught to regard the English alliance as perhaps the most important achievement to which the Wilhelmstrasse could direct its energies, von Eckhardstein devoted all his diplomatic ability to what he knew the Iron Chancellor had regarded as so essential. Trusted with the complete confidence of the somewhat eccentric Baron von Holstein, who was at the time the strong man of the Wilhelmstrasse, and possessed of the information, which he now makes public for the first time, that nine years before Bismarck had himself addressed a personal letter to Lord Salisbury, in favor of a complete understanding with the United Kingdom, von Eckhardstein was peculiarly equipped for the task which fell to him. When the failure came, he retired in disgust from the diplomatic service; and he now puts on record his deliberate opinion that it was the megalomania of the new Emperor, added to the obsequiousness of the officials who surrounded him, which failed to take advantage of a series of opportunities the like of which was never destined to return, with the result that Downing Street, completely disillusioned by ever-recurring treachery, turned finally from the project of the German alliance to the entente with France.

Nearly twenty years before, Bismarck had made tentative overtures to Disraeli, which the one statesman was hardly ready to develop sufficiently definitely, or the other statesman to accept seriously owing to this very indefiniteness. Just nine years later, in 1887, Bismarck wrote the letter already referred to, which found Lord Salisbury entrenched in the traditional English policy of antagonism to any commitment in European politics. When, however, Bismarck had been removed by the ex-Kaiser, Lord Salisbury, coming again into office, was approached with a request that he would exert his influence to ease the serious difficulties which faced one of the members of the Triple Alliance, Italy, in the Red Sea, owing to the adventure which Rome had undertaken in Abyssinia. Lord Salisbury's reply was to the effect that he did not see his way to intervene owing to the extreme delicacy of the relations of Downing Street with France. Before this answer was received, however, the Kaiser had left for England, with the result that the famous interview, which has been the cause of so much misunderstanding ever since, took place at Cowes. Now, the curious circumstance about this interview lies in the fact that though the Kaiser took care to preserve a very careful summary of the conversation from his point of view, Lord Salisbury made no record at all of what happened, though in later years, referring to the Kaiser's version, he dryly informed Mr. Ian Malcolm that what had occurred, "showed the expediency of having a third person present when talking to the Emperor, if he made it his practice to put into his interlocutor's mouth proposals which emanated from himself."

As to what happened at the interview, there is no dispute at all up to a certain point. Lord Salisbury reiterated his inability, for the reasons he had given, to assist Italy in the Red Sea. But he declared that he was willing to assist her by supporting her in Albania and Tripoli. It was then the storm broke. The Kaiser warmly repudiated any suggestion of a partition of the Ottoman Empire, declaring himself peculiarly bound to the Sultan, Abdul Hamid. To this Lord Salisbury replied by an emphatic declaration that he did not see how it was possible to do anything but contemplate the dismemberment of an empire ruled over by a man so incapable of any moral perception as to be indulging in the even then notorious Armenian massacres. In such a disagreement the conversation came to an end, the Kaiser requesting Lord Salisbury to visit him again on the succeeding day, and Lord Salisbury going coolly off to London by way of marking his disapproval of the Kaiser's support of his protégé, already sardonically known as Abdul the Damned. Lord Salisbury himself was characteristically silent as to what had happened, but the Kaiser took advantage of the opportunity to strengthen his position in Constantinople by reporting to the Porte the fact that the British Prime Minister was considering the partition of the Empire.

The story was not picked up again until 1901. In October of that year a final attempt was made to resume the conversations. Baron von Holstein approached Sir Valentine Chirol, then foreign director of The Times, with the suggestion that he should pay a visit to Berlin in order to see if nothing could be done to bring about friendly relations between the two countries. As soon as Sir Valentine reached Berlin he was accorded an interview with the Baron, who explained to him the regret of Germany at the persistence with which Downing Street maintained its distrust. This was too much for Sir Valentine, who had been foreign correspondent of The Times, in Berlin, at the crisis of the Kruger telegram,

when he had been assured by Baron von Marschall that the message was no result of a fit of temper on the Kaiser's part but was a considered action of state, undertaken with the intention of teaching England a lesson. The rôle of von Holstein was, however, to prepare Sir Valentine for his interview with Prince von Bülow by making him acquainted with the Kaiser's version of the Cowes interview; and having primed him in this way, the interview took place. Now at this moment Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was endeavoring to bring about an understanding between the two countries, and von Bülow's cue was to applaud Chamberlain in every way, and to lavish extravagant praise on Lord Lansdowne, who had recently succeeded Lord Salisbury at the foreign office. Sir Valentine had not, however, been Times correspondent in Berlin for nothing, and he proceeded to ask Prince Bülow if he really believed that the "reptile" press had for years shrieked Anglophobia without the Wilhelmstrasse being able to control it. The Prince attempted to belittle the efforts of what he termed irresponsible scribblers, but failed utterly to remove the suspicions of the representative of The Times. And how justified those suspicions were was proved when, within a few hours, because Mr. Chamberlain had repudiated the Berlin press attacks on the British Army, Prince Bülow, who in his private cabinet had referred to this press as scribblers, proceeded to get up in his place in the Reichstag, and to indulge in a furious attack upon the United Kingdom, because, as von Holstein cynically expressed it in a letter to Sir Valentine, "Our offer of marriage has been rejected, and we are conveying our thanks."

Eventually von Holstein was to realize where the policy of the Kaiser was leading. In his last conversation with Sir Valentine he made use of the memorable phrase, "This miserable Kaiser of ours will either end in a madhouse or destroy our German Empire." How true was the Baron's prognostication, von Eckhardstein emphasizes in his Recollections. The fruit of the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse, he is never tired of insisting, was picked in the Treaty of Versailles. As for himself, his last official act in England was to attend a dinner, given at Marlborough House, by the Prince of Wales, on the 8th of February, 1902, at which he noticed Mr. Chamberlain in earnest conversation with the French Ambassador, Mr. Cambon, but heard only the two ominous words, Egypt and Armenia.

### The White House "Front Porch"

THE announced determination of President Wilson to enter actively into the campaign must be regarded, logically, as an indication that at the White House, at least, there is some apprehension that the fortunes of the Democratic Party, and particularly those of the candidate selected to seek the White House succession, are not faring over well. Even the Democratic forecasters, according to their most optimistic estimates, it is announced, are unable, counting the vote of the southern states as solid for their party candidate, to claim more than 250 votes in the electoral college, not allowing for the loss of a single doubtful state. The list of so-called doubtful states includes Arizona, Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Ohio, Nevada, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Without carrying any of these states, the Democrats claim 147 electoral votes, and if all are carried by the Democrats the total would be only 250, or 16 less than necessary to elect. It is no doubt the hope of Mr. Wilson, in thus deciding to enter actively into the campaign, even at a somewhat late day, to secure the support of all these so-called doubtful states for Governor Cox, and to carry, if possible, one or more states now regarded as certain to choose Republican electors.

It is worthy of note that the activities of the President, according to the announcement of his plans, will accord in every way with the dignity of his position as the nation's Chief Executive. His campaign will, it is said, be confined to the more or less indefinite limits of the White House "front porch," or, in other words, to addresses to be delivered to such delegations as may come to him, and to the dissemination, as broadly as possible, of letters and statements written in defense of his own administrative policies. It need hardly be said that those who are looking to the President for the assistance of which they admit the pressing need will be in no way disappointed. Mr. Wilson is an aggressive and convincing campaigner, and his words, spoken or written, cannot fail to carry weight. Republican managers and speakers may as well regard the active entrance of the man in the White House into the campaign seriously, for to do otherwise would be as short-sighted as foolish. The sincerity and courage with which he speaks and writes have made it possible for him, in the past, to sway multitudes, if not nations, almost at will, and it would be vain to presume that even his somewhat tardy entrance into the present campaign will be without its appreciable results.

But it is possible that those champions of the Democratic cause who have studied the tactical details of the President's announced program will be somewhat surprised, if not disappointed, when the fact is impressed upon them that the campaign to be conducted at the White House is to be defensive, rather than offensive. It is announced that Mr. Wilson will leave to Governor Cox the task of presenting to the voters the League of Nations issue, outlined by the platforms as the paramount issue of the campaign, while he, perhaps more considerately and deliberately, will defend the policies of the Administration in internal affairs. Even granting that Governor Cox has shown, to the satisfaction of the President, his ability convincingly to argue and present the League issue, and even to carry the League banner "over the top" in all the Democratic and so-called doubtful states, it would appear that political generalship would dictate the wisdom of centralizing the League guns in an offensive campaign the purpose of which should be to insure, if possible, the election of a sufficient number of United States senators to constitute a safe margin of voting strength in the upper house of Congress, where the veto power in treaty-making now abides. The Republicans now control the Senate by a margin of one vote, and, from the present indications, will not increase this by more than five or six. Mr. Wilson is

an astute politician, and it cannot be supposed that his decision was reached without consideration having been given to every possible tactical advantage. It may be recalled, likewise, that his advice has not always been kindly received or even grudgingly followed in the states when the time has come for electing senators and representatives to Congress. Mr. Wilson has been the most convincing defender of his own administrative policies in the past. It is not at all unlikely that he will continue to be this in the dignified campaign which he and his partisan advisers have outlined.

### Mr. Giolitti's Strike Policy

WHEN Mr. Giolitti, the Italian Premier, had resort, some weeks ago, to his now famous non-resistance policy in dealing with the tremendous labor upheaval in the Italian metal industries, it was indicated in The Christian Science Monitor that, whilst the success of the policy had to be admitted, nevertheless, exception might be taken to it on the grounds that the first duty of the State was to maintain law and order. Last Saturday night, such exception was taken, very vigorously indeed, in the Italian Senate.

When the so-called metal-industry strike first broke out in Genoa, Milan, Rome, and other cities, and the men proceeded to take possession of the factories and workshops with the idea of running the whole industry "on soviet lines," the Italian Government, it will be remembered, made no attempt to interfere, and earnestly counseled the employers not to make any effort to regain possession of their factories. The workmen were, in fact, given a perfectly free hand, the object being, of course, that they might prove to themselves, and to the world generally, that they were quite unable to carry out the Syndicalist program or its present-day Soviet variants with which certain sections of Italian Labor have concerned themselves so long.

Now such advice certainly indicated, on the part of its originator, a very deep knowledge of the Italian workman, but it was a distinctly dangerous policy. Mr. Giolitti succeeded in obtaining his proof that the Italian workman could not run the metal industry on Syndicalist lines, but he did so only by surrendering completely, for a time, the functions of government. No true upholder of democratic government, which Mr. Giolitti, of course, is not, could ever support a policy of this nature. Sooner or later, such an attack as was made on the government in the Senate, last Saturday, was inevitable. Sooner or later, it was bound to come that some one would point out, as did one of the senators, Mr. Spirito, that it was impossible for a government to adopt an attitude of neutrality under the conditions which had prevailed in the metal industry, and still call itself a government. "When the government does not interfere between the violator of the laws and his victim," Mr. Spirito declared, "it is not neutral, but sides with the former. What has the government done when men arbitrarily and violently have occupied plants, kidnaped persons, and formed a Red Guard which threatened, wounded, killed, or disarmed soldiers and officers?" Continuing, the Senator insisted that at Bologna, one of the chief centers of the upheaval, the real government was not the government of which Mr. Giolitti was the head, but the Chamber of Labor.

Mr. Spirito was followed by other senators elaborating much the same line of argument, and the utmost, apparently, that Mr. Giolitti was able to reply was that when his critics declared that the government "permitted crime" they were using language that was unseemly. The fact of the matter is, of course, that Mr. Giolitti is relying now, as so frequently in the past, on his own astuteness rather than on any fundamental idea, to solve the present difficulties. To Mr. Giolitti, the art of government is, first and last, a matter of studied craft and finesse. He buys his apparent successes, again and again, at the expense of fundamentals, and, as a consequence, is forever setting back, rather than setting forward, the development of real democratic government.

### Forests in Massachusetts

ONE who has arrived in Boston for the first time, perhaps early in the morning, without seeing anything of the surrounding country, is surprised afterward to find that so much of Massachusetts is wooded. The forests, of course, are in no way comparable to those of Oregon or Washington; but they suffice to make one feel that the State is in no immediate danger of becoming a treeless region of rolling hills. It is interesting to consider what a different meaning the woods have to different people. To one man, especially at the present time, almost any group of trees suggests material for paper. To another, the woods mean simply a place of solitary quiet. To the man with an automobile, they may signify a setting for a week-end picnic. It is hard to think of the woods of Massachusetts as locations for great lumber camps, such as are to be found in California or the other great timber regions of the west. Yet from the lookout station on Mt. Wachusett, one sees about as much wooded country as from a similar lookout station in the Sierras. Indeed, the expanse of Massachusetts spread out before one at any such vantage-point is even more luxuriantly thick in its greenery than what one would see where the trees are all coniferous.

It was in 1902 that Massachusetts acquired three state parks and placed a trained forester in charge. To the westerner, who thinks that the great parks of the country are in the Rockies or the Sierras, it may be a surprise to find so much that is really parklike in New England. The great variety of the trees in Massachusetts, the tangle of the underbrush, the blueberries among the trees, the goldenrod along the edges of the woods in autumn, and the fantasy of color after the first frosts, make a novel and fascinating combination of attractions for the westerner who has been accustomed to think of his own locality as the one perfect spot in America. If he had all this in the west, he would probably be telling the world about it rather persistently in booklets, on beautifully glazed paper, with plenty of purple pictures.

Massachusetts, however, is learning how to advertise the woods nowadays in booklets that almost rival those of Colorado. If the tourist has thought of the country around Boston as merely thickly covered with famous

houses and other places of historical interest, it will be a real joy to him to find that miles of real woods yet remain, in which he can feel as far from the rest of the world as he has ever felt among the redwoods. There are old roads that are hardly trails, brooks with plenty of rocks, even though these rocks are round and moss-covered, rather than the jagged new blocks of stone or startling boulders of mountain torrents, ferns, and fungus growths, and many other interesting accompaniments of aloofness. Perhaps the word woods is more descriptive of the Massachusetts actuality than the word forests, if the latter implies the great timber regions which have furnished the setting for so many motion pictures; but then, even some bare stretches of sagebrush in the far west are within the marked borders of the national forests. So the term forest, in America, is broad enough to mean all manner of trees, big and little, whether only promising or really fulfilling all expectations. Indeed, if the forests of Massachusetts and the rest of New England are rightly developed, they will become increasingly interesting both as parks and as resources of the country.

### Editorial Notes

THE more the world hears about William the Second of Germany, the more amazed it becomes. Every fresh revelation reveals in a more lurid light the childish frivolity of the man who ruled, or thought he ruled, the German Empire. The last person to rend the veil is Matthias Erzberger, who tells the story of the July day, in 1917, when the Kaiser met and addressed the Socialists. The idea of peace by agreement was then in the air, and the ruler of Germany gayly explained that he was mightily in favor of it, for such agreement would take from the pockets of the Allies, money, cotton, minerals, and oil, and place them in the pockets of Germany. There used to be a tag in the old Latin grammar about an ingenious youth with an ingenious countenance: apparently the Kaiser never became acquainted with it. As for Matthias Erzberger, he seemingly would translate ingenious as "extraordinary levity."

FORECASTS of coal shortage in Great Britain make the news of the oil-driven railway engine especially welcome. Announced only to the engineering world, the first oil-driven express to run on British railway lines made an official trip recently, when it became known that the oil engine had been pulling trains on the London North Western lines for two or three months, unobserved. An oil tank in place of the usual tender is the only noticeable difference from the familiar type of engine. Installations can be effected within four days on any engine, so that the oil-driven locomotive is important in connection with coal strikes. The fuel used is "waste" oil. An engine which needed 70 pounds of coal per mile needs, when converted, only 30 pounds of oil per mile. Every one's congratulations will go out to the fireman, whose task will be cleaner and incomparably lighter.

A CERTAIN newspaper publishes an edition, designated "extra," with its first page sufficiently bristling with cataclysmic disturbances in the banking world to make the over-impressionable reader rush frantically to his bank to salvage his money. On the last page, the same paper publishes a little paternal advice to the effect that the cataclysm can only actually take place if the reader actually becomes frantic. Should the reader find the impression left by perusal of the paper contradictory and perplexing, he will doubtless gain the key to the situation by reading between the lines of the last-page homily. He would thus see that he is politely requested to become frantic enough to invest in a copy of the paper, but to avoid carrying that state of mind into his banking operations.

THE New York magistrate who said, with regard to the illegal sale of liquor in his city, that "enforcement of the law is entirely in the hands of the federal authorities," seems to have overlooked the fact that, while this may be technically true, the obligation of maintaining the Constitution of the United States rests upon every state and municipal official who takes an oath honestly and faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. For that matter, the people themselves are not discharging their full duty as citizens if they deliberately close their eyes to infractions of the law. This making a football of the responsibility for enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment should be superseded by an effort, on the part of all patriotic officials and citizens, to procure for the people the full measure of benefit which prohibition is capable of yielding.

THE Russian children who, in the course of their long Odyssey from Siberia to Petrograd, have passed through New York and been duly impressed by the down-town skyline, were originally sent to Siberia by the Soviet Government for the summer vacation. But the fighting between the Tzecho-Slovaks and the Bolshevik armies isolated the children's colonies in the Urals. Admiral Kolchak thereupon transferred the colonies to the care of the American Red Cross. An American official will accompany the boys and girls to Petrograd to help them to find their parents.

THERE are golden opportunities in business for men who will keep their word. One would suppose, and rightly, that success could be won in no other way. Yet, judging by common experience in the United States, there are few individuals or firms that realize the importance of fulfilling every promise. Amid conditions prevailing today, dealers often seek to excuse themselves by saying that labor cannot be had, or, if obtained, cannot be depended on. The only safe course is to make no promises that cannot certainly be carried out.

IT TAKES what some people regard as high courage for a man to walk calmly from the barber shop without offering a tip, after the usual ministrations. Yet the barber, if he has foresight, must see that customer as a friend, in that he speeds the day when it will be regarded a transgression to tender anybody more than the price charged for a service rendered.